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KRISTIANSBORG STAVANGER SWEDISH SCIENCE



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LETTERS of FREDRIKA BREMER



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## FINANCIAL NOTES

### SWEDEN'S PRIVATE BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Under the editorship of Dr. Karl Key-Aberg there has been issued from the press of the Royal Printing establishment of P. A. Norstedt & Sons, Stockholm, one of the most complete manuals covering Swedish private banking houses and corporations that has ever come to the notice of the financial world. For those interested in Swedish banking progress, as seen in the growth of these private institutions, nothing could be more valuable than this work. Every industrial enterprise in which stock ownership is concerned is recorded, and the work of the compiler must have been one to test his skill for accuracy and simplicity in arrangement. The index is not the last valuable part of the manual, as it admits of quick examination of whatever particular concern the reader may wish to learn about. Dr. Key-Aberg is to be congratulated on his efforts, and likewise the publisher, who has given the manual a most unusually attractive dress.

### DENMARK GETS \$5,000,000 BANK LOAN

A syndicate headed by Brown Brothers & Company has subscribed for a \$5,000,000 loan to the Mortgage Bank of the Kingdom of Denmark. The loan is for forty-five years, dated March 1, 1925, and in coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. The rate of interest is 6 per cent. In a statement issued by the syndicate bankers, a letter from the directors of the Mortgage Bank of Denmark is quoted to the effect that the Mortgage Bank acts as a central agency for financing certain types of real estate mortgage loans guaranteed by the Danish Government. The entire capital stock of the bank, 20,000,000 kroner, is owned by the Danish Government. The bonds are issued at 99 and interest to yield over 6.05%.

### NORWEGIAN BANKING SITUATION

Among the first annual accounts of the private Norwegian banks for 1924, that of the Klavens Bank is considered very satisfactory as the total turnover increased by 25 per cent, the net profits also showing improvement, around 1,300,000 kroner. After writing off various items a dividend of 5 per cent was declared.

Complete accounts of the two largest savings banks, the Christiania Savings Bank and the Akers Savings Bank, show that the working capital of the former has risen from 424,700,000 kroner to 426,000,000 kroner, due to no increase in deposits, but to an increase of the bank's own capital. As for the Akers Savings Bank, here the deposits showed a decrease, from 138,500,000 kroner to 126,700,000 kroner. On account of the high bank rates, savings bank profits have somewhat decreased.

### INCOME OF AMERICAN RADIO CORPORATION

Reflecting the tremendous growth of the radio industry in 1924, the Radio Corporation of America in its annual statement of earnings reveals that gross income from operations last year reached the new high record total of \$54,848,131. This represented an increase of \$28,453,341, or approximately 108 per cent in the amount of business handled over 1923, which, in turn, more than doubled the sales of 1922. The company charged off from its

gross income in 1924 \$45,838,398 for general operating and administration expenses, depreciation, and cost of sales.

### SWEDISH STATE REVENUES INCREASED

The State administration of Sweden in its account of the budget year 1923-24 shows a surplus of \$11,041,000, the greatest excess of revenues over expenditures having come from the customs collections and the various State enterprises, such as the State Railways. While imports increased during the earlier three months, exports also increased so that the surplus amounted to nearly \$4,000,000 for the months in question.

### GREATER EASE IN FINNISH MONEY MARKET

Due to a more favorable trade balance and the credits taken up in the United States and Great Britain by the Finnish sawmills for the financing of their operations the money market of Finland is gradually showing an easier tendency. The Bank of Finland was able to draw on foreign credits for 244,800,000 marks and at the close of last year the bank's claims on foreign correspondents amounted to 448,400,000 marks. The rate of Finnish currency abroad is stable. A dollar rate of 39.85 has been maintained ever since last spring, until lowered in the fall to 39.70.

### U. S. BILLION DOLLAR FINANCE INCREASE

The total of all classes of financing (excluding United States Government securities) in the United States during 1924 showed an increase of \$1,337,340,000 over 1923. The total financing was \$6,327,086,000, of which \$5,569,689,000 was new capital. Foreign government financing was impressively large, the total for 1924 being \$778,005,000 for 1924.

### DANISH EXCHANGE PLAN AGREED UPON

After months of discussion in financial and political circles, with the Danish exchange question coming before the Rigsdag, a plan has finally been agreed upon which it is believed may solve the problem that has vexed the trade interests greatly. The arrangement was only agreed upon after the three Democratic parties, the Social Democrats, with the two Left parties, joined issues, as against the opposition of the Conservative People's Party. The greater objection of the last named party is that the plan involves a new taxation law. Under the plan the National Bank's exemption from redeeming its notes with gold is prolonged by two years, until January 1, 1927.

### CASSEL ON THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

Speaking to the League of German Private Bankers at Dresden recently, Professor Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, informed the bankers that the American currency standard will prevail in setting the financial fashion for Europe and the rest of the world. Professor Cassel declared that if the American policy of deflation is continued it is very probable that there will be a general drop in prices and that the incidental increased value of the dollar will result.

### FINLAND BUYING BONDS IN FRANCE

The Finnish Government has offered to redeem a large sum in French circulating bonds of the railroad loans of 1898, 1901 and 1903.

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1925

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The cover is by SIGURD FISCHER. The fountain was designed by EDVARD PETERSEN, modeled by VILHELM BISSEN, and erected in 1894 by The Society for Beautifying the Capital City.

VIVI LAURENT visited America two years ago and wrote a book, popular in Sweden last summer, on America seen from the kitchen door.

AXEL LINVALD, archivist of the Town Hall and historian, was formerly assistant to Professor Christensen in the Royal Archives.

The literary province of R. TVETERAAS is the southwestern part of Norway.

WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE is professor of English in Columbia.

This is the fourth of Mr. MINGOS' monthly articles on Swedish inventions.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY is the Associate Editor of *The New York Times*.

The history of an error is told in the following letter dated February 17:

"To the Editor,

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW,

I was glad to receive today your January issue with my translation, 'Holy Chimes,' but horrified to see the original attributed to Aarestrup—and further to find that the care-

less phrasing of my letter accompanying the verses must be responsible for the mistake. I wrote:

'Two —' (of the translations sent) '— are from Aarestrup, one of which fits the music (Der er en Trolddom paa Din Læbe) and the same applies to the rendering of *Kirkeklokker, ej til Hovedstæder*, a favorite hymn . . .'

What I meant was that the rendering of *Kirkeklokker* (Holy Chimes) also fitted the music (No. 154 in Danmarks Melodibog Part I); not that it was also by Aarestrup! Actually it is by Grundtvig; and the two so dissimilar writers—Grundtvig's ponderous respectability would doubtless have bored Aarestrup, and Aarestrup's amorous lyrics would have shocked Grundtvig—might well turn in their graves at being thus credited, or discredited, with each other's work.

The mistake will surely have been noticed and pointed out by others before this can reach you, and, alas, my little credit as a connoisseur of Danish literature shattered. I should be grateful if you could find space for this explanation, with my sincere apologies.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Worster."



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SVANTE ARRHENIUS

# THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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## Svante Arrhenius

*By* VIVI LAURENT

OUR THOUGHTS turn toward a personage—an eminent scientist and famous investigator, whose researches may be somewhat remote from the everyday meditation of lay people, one whose name is inscribed indelibly on the pages of history—Professor Svante Arrhenius.

Let us go back to a February day in 1859 when an infant boy, Svante August, was born at the home of the inspector engaged at the Palace of Wijk. The boy's family had lived in Småland on their beloved allodial lands, free from feudal rents, inherited from father to son as far back as anyone could remember. Many brave and capable men had sprung from this old family. The father had charge of the farm work at Wijk and he also occupied a position as general overseer at the University of Uppsala; while his brother was to become the famous expert in Swedish agriculture, Professor Johan Petter Arrhenius.

But we must turn our attention to Svante. He lived only a few years at Wijk, for the family soon moved to Uppsala, where a small place was bought, near Kyrkogård Street, and this property is still owned by the family. Here Svante grew up. At an early age he gave evidence of being highly gifted. As a youngster, long before he was sent to school, he had acquired, by watching his father summing up his accounts, an incredible skill in adding up long columns of figures. When, at the age of eight, he began school he was promoted directly to the second class, although the rule required a minimum age of nine for entrance to this class.

He finished the grammar school, the high school, and the necessary preparatory work for the entrance examination for the university. He passed the examination with high honors at seventeen. He continued in

the university and, after only two years of work, he received the degree of Cand. Phil. in 1878. And now, when the time had come to consider what work to pursue in his doctor's thesis, he naturally chose the subject in which he was most interested, physical chemistry.

But here he met unexpected difficulties. It seems that the physical institute at the University of Uppsala was in need of additional room for increased work at this time, and to continue his studies according to plans, he had to apply for admission to the physical institute of the Academy of Science in Stockholm. He was accepted and the physicist, Professor Erik Edlund of the Academy, showed him the greatest kindness. Here he began the investigation of electrolytes, which was to furnish material for his dissertation.

Now, what is an electrolyte? An explanation may be necessary. For a long time it had been noticed that certain substances when dissolved in water gave solutions which were excellent conductors of electricity, and it had been observed also that the greater the dilution with water the better the electrical conductivity. But the substances which acted in this manner are known in chemistry as acids, bases, and salts; and on account of this common behavior in solution they were all given the general name "electrolytes."

In explanation of this phenomenon there were many different opinions. Svante Arrhenius, however, after measuring the electrical conductivity of very dilute solutions, came to an entirely new conclusion in the matter, which he presented in a dissertation to the Academy of Science in the spring of 1883, hoping to have it printed in the official publications of the Academy. But the institution was temporarily without the funds necessary for printing, and his dissertation had to wait. In the meantime Arrhenius took his work home, intending to translate it into the French. He had not worked at this very long before he suddenly was struck with an absolutely new idea which was destined to become the basis of possibly the most ingenious and productive theory in the field of chemistry, the so-called "Electrolytic Dissociation Theory."

Arrhenius assumes that when a given substance in solution conducts electricity the dissolved material is partly split up or "dissociated" into electrically charged parts or radicals called "ions." For example, table salt (a substance composed of the two elements sodium and chlorine) when in solution, is dissociated into positively charged "sodium ions" and negatively charged "chlorine ions." But these ions are not identical in any way with the free elements sodium and chlorine. The element sodium is a light, white metal which burns when placed on water, and free chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas with a disagreeable odor, a gas which, on account of its poisonous character, was used in the dreadful chemical warfare during the world war. The sodium ion, on the other hand, is harmless, as is also the chlorine ion. This is evident from the



fact that we can drink a glass of salt water without any harmful effects.

As already mentioned, these ions are electrically charged. If we immerse two battery contacts or electrodes in a solution of table salt, the positively charged sodium ions will move toward the negative electrode, and the negatively charged chlorine ions will migrate in the opposite direction toward the positive electrode. Upon reaching the electrodes the ions immediately lose their electrical charges and become identical with the free elements sodium and chlorine. This can be demonstrated by passing an electric current through a solution of table salt. At the positive pole the greenish colored chlorine gas may be observed, and at the negative pole the sodium is formed, but, on account of its great affinity for water, it reacts instantaneously with the water to form other substances.

The conception of "ions" led to a new and clearer understanding of many of the chemical problems which hitherto had been somewhat of a mystery. It had been observed that electrolytes gave results which were not in agreement with certain established chemical laws, particularly those pertaining to the elevation of the boiling point, lowering of the freezing point, and the osmotic pressure of solutions. The disagreement usually manifested itself in that the effect obtained experimentally was greater than the calculated value required by these laws.

But these troublesome aspects could be explained in a satisfactory manner through the "dissociation theory." It was possible even to calculate the magnitude of the deviations from the normal values by the application of this theory. In other words, the dissociation theory offered a new and strictly scientific explanation of numerous chemical phenomena; and it laid the foundation upon which the entire structure of modern electro-chemistry is built.

How a highly specialized and rigid investigation such as that required by the dissociation theory could be of such fundamental importance is not so easy to see. But on further consideration of the matter the relationship becomes more evident. We have mentioned that electrolytes are acids, bases, or salts in solution, and it is precisely these substances which are, so to speak, the cornerstones of chemistry. Take the acids alone; we meet them again and again in nature; they occur in the green living plant cells; they are found in our own organism; they are present in the ground, in the water, in the atmosphere. And the same is true of the bases and salts. We must conclude then, that the dissociation theory is not limited to the field of pure chemistry only, but that it extends also into the realm of physiological chemistry, geology, hydrography, meteorology, and even into the physics of the cosmic world.

But let us return to Svante Arrhenius. In 1883 at Christmas time, he once more presented his dissertation, and now it had become twice as bulky as before; but the second part, entitled, *Theorie Che-*



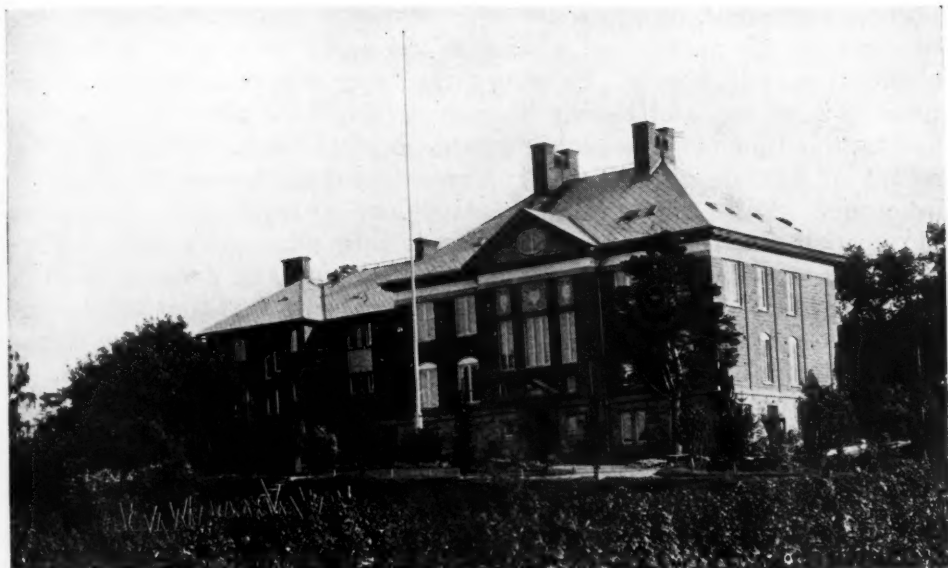
*mique des Electrolytes*, contained the basis of the modern theory of electrolytic dissociation. His disputation appeared in May, 1884. One might have expected that such bold and aggressive theories as he proposed would have inspired at least some sentiment of recognition, but this was not the case. The entire proposition was too new and incomprehensible. Furthermore, there was no one who really knew anything about physical chemistry. His dissertation met with the utmost reserve and was accorded the lowest rank but one permissible if it was not to be excluded altogether. But that very summer the famous chemist, Wilhelm Ostwald, came to visit in Uppsala; and what do people hear him say? To the greatest surprise of everybody concerned he declared Svante Arrhenius' work to be of the highest fundamental value in the development of chemistry.

And what was the result? Upon application, Arrhenius was actually granted a docentship in physical chemistry, probably accepted with some reluctance, but otherwise with relative resignation, since there was no professorate in the subject and, therefore, no opportunity for further promotion. But Arrhenius had a staunch friend in Professor Edlund, who procured a traveling stipend for him so that he was enabled to continue his investigations abroad. He went to the best known laboratories in Europe.

By this time Sweden had begun to wake up and Arrhenius was given a minor engagement as a laboratory instructor in the physical laboratory at the new university in Stockholm. His country was not yet willing to offer him any distinct recognition. This lack of appreciation showed itself plainly when, a short time later, the laboratory was extended through donations, making it possible to create a professorship. In spite of the fact that Arrhenius was the logical candidate and had applied for the position, an energetic movement was started to secure a foreigner in his place. The attempt failed and he was given the professorship which enabled him to remain in Sweden. This took place in 1895.

During these and the following years the dissociation theory gradually grew and developed to its full stature of perfection and usefulness. One is struck with amazement at the many different problems to which the theories and speculations of Arrhenius were directed. He began by extending his dissociation idea also to gases. This at once opened an entirely new and vast field, namely, that of cosmic physics.

He proposed a theory of atmospheric electricity from which he, together with Professor Nils Ekholm, proceeded to investigate the influence of the moon upon lightning, the northern lights, and other electrical phenomena. Independently, he conducted research on the effect of the atmospheric carbonic acid gas upon the temperature of the earth's surface and the physical changes occurring in volcanic phenomena. He wrote his *Lehrbuch der Kosmischen Physik*.



THE NOBEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

If we were to point out any one theory, among his many ideas on these problems, which is characterized in particular for its fruitful results, we should have to mention the theory of the effect of the pressure of light-rays upon various cosmic phenomena. On the assumption that the rays of light exert a very feeble pressure, he was able to explain theoretically many of the otherwise incomprehensible phenomena occurring in the realm of cosmic physics. And it did not take long before these ideas took hold, especially after the great astronomer, Schwarzschild, further developed Arrhenius' theory on the nature of comets and their tails.

But Arrhenius has also presented his views of the universe in essays of a popular nature, and it is here that we lay people have become acquainted with him. Who of us has not read or heard of *Världarnas utveckling* (*Worlds in the Making*), *Stjärnornas öden* (*The Destinies of the Stars*), or *Människan inför Världsgåtan* (*Life of the Universe as Conceived by Man*)? Surely, among Swedes, the majority must have read at least one of these interesting books. They have been published in enormous numbers and translated into almost all languages.

Now you must not believe that Arrhenius' activity ends here, for it does not. His third great service to science lies in the field of medicine and is not the least important of his researches. We might suppose that it would be impossible for a non-medical man to take up rather specialized medical research, but this was quite possible for Arrhenius. And why did he enter upon this particular line of work? According to

his own statement, he was led into it because of the rapid development of physical chemistry into a science peculiarly applicable in medico-chemical investigations. Behring, who later received the first Nobel prize in medicine, and Erlich, likewise a future recipient of this prize, had by this time begun to look toward physical chemistry as a possible means of solving some of the fundamental problems in the study of immunity. With this in mind they sent out representatives to various physical-chemical laboratories to inquire into the matter, and Arrhenius was approached on the same question by the famous Danish serum specialist, Thorwald Madsen. The result was that Arrhenius went to Copenhagen to conduct a series of experiments in the chemistry of toxins and anti-toxins.

We should bear in mind that this work concerned itself with important questions. As we know, serum therapy treats of anti-toxins with which to counteract the disease-producing poisons, an example of which we have in the so-called cow-pox vaccine, employed to combat the development of the contagious small-pox. Evidently, it was of the greatest importance to discover in what manner toxins and anti-toxins interacted with one another. And it was in this particular phase of the investigation that Arrhenius made his most valuable contribution. He showed that the reaction which takes place when toxins are "neutralized" by anti-toxins, proceeds approximately in accordance with the chemical law of mass action, somewhat like the neutralization of the weak base ammonia with the weak acid known as boric acid. He pointed out in particular the existence of a similar chemical equilibrium in the reactions between the toxin of tetany and its anti-toxin and, likewise, between the diphtheria toxin and its anti-toxin. Calculations were made for all of the then known disease poisons and their anti-toxins based on the law of mass action with which they were found to comply.

But he did not stop here. He conducted numerous special investigations the results of which he has compiled and interpreted in a fundamental work named *Immunochemie*, which is published also in English. One cannot help but marvel at such incredible versatility. But the time of reward was now at hand.

When Alfred Nobel about 1900 made his magnanimous donation for the purpose of rewarding those who had done most for the welfare of humanity there was no doubt as to who ought to be remembered. Accordingly, in December, 1903, Svante Arrhenius was presented with the Nobel prize in chemistry, which procedure was greeted with general approval, especially among the Swedes, for this was the first time that one of their own countrymen had been accorded such recognition.

The following summer Professor Arrhenius traveled to America to deliver some lectures at the University of California and also at the

world's exposition in St. Louis. But during his stay there he received a telegram from home requesting him to come through Berlin on his return to Sweden. He was offered a professorship at the Berlin Academy of Science with a few additional lectures to be given at the Technical High School in Charlottenburg.

This was a flattering recognition and anyone else probably would have accepted the offer, but not so Professor Arrhenius; he wished to remain in his native land. And his wish was granted. King Oscar II had become interested by this time and through his energetic efforts arrangements were made for the erection of an institute of science out of a part of the Nobel fund. The building was finished in 1905 and named the Nobel Institute of Physical Chemistry. Professor Arrhenius took up his duties as its director, a position which he has occupied ever since. The Nobel Institute is probably the best known of all the Swedish institutions, and we cannot speak of Arrhenius without referring to this institute in a few words. It is one of the many tangible results of his indefatigable spirit.

It is located just outside of Stockholm, upon a high hill from which it may be seen in the far distance, a red brick building among stately oak trees. It is an international gathering place to which scientists come, from far and near, to study and to take home new ideas and projects. And the institute is admirably equipped to receive these representatives of science. It has many laboratory rooms and a select library consisting of a complete collection of the foremost literature on science.

Furthermore, the Nobel Institute is built so that one part of the building contains the private home of the director or professor in charge. You knock at the door, it opens, and you step directly into a home pulsating with life and activity. The rays of sunlight peeping through the windows play hide-and-seek among pictures, rugs, and curtains. In the background hangs the classical portrait of the Professor himself, painted by the famous artist Richard Bergh, and by the piano glows a handful of flaming tulips.

If you should ask the Professor to tell you in what he is most interested at present he probably would answer—not the dissociation theory of serum therapy—but the subject of energy. Professor Arrhenius is always ready to attack new problems and to explore unknown fields of scientific interest. He says: "Is there a more important question just now? The entire development has been toward the time when first the store of petroleum and then that of coal will be exhausted. And then what? Of course there is the possibility of shale distillation, and it is conceivable that someone will appear with new discoveries. The problem is of extraordinary interest to me."





KRISTIANSBORG PALACE, "A MONUMENT OF DANISH HISTORY THROUGH SEVEN AND A HALF CENTURIES"; THORVALD JÖRGENSEN, ARCHITECT

## Kristiansborg

### *The Castle of the Kingdom*

BY AXEL LINVALD

**I**N THE HEART of the capital of Denmark, on the small islet "Slotsholmen," stands Kristiansborg Palace, a monument of Danish history through seven and a half centuries. The main part of the palace, built during the last twenty years, encloses within its walls Royalty, the Rigsdag, and the High Court of Justice, and is conceived as the architectural expression of that intimate association between the highest authorities of the State that exists in our day. Adjoining the palace there is a circle of buildings, stables and riding-school, court theatre and offices, connected by cloisters; all that remains of that magnificent royal abode, erected by Christian VI, which became the external emblem of the power and splendor of Danish absolutism, of its unscrupulous exploitation of the resources of the people, but also of its delight in beauty and feeling for all cultural values. Finally there is the Palace Church, built by King Frederick VI in the first part of the 19th century in a dignified and simple, but economical style, corresponding well with the decline of the absolute power. But if we descend below the court and the square outside the palace, we find



preserved the remains of the ancient Castle of Copenhagen and may by their aid trace back the history of the palace through remote centuries to its first foundation.

The earliest records of the Castle of Copenhagen date back to 1167, when Bishop Absalon, the first great name in the history of the capital, as one of the efforts to guard the country against Wendic pirates, laid the foundations of a stronghold, Hafn, the "Castle of Hafn" or "Castrum de Hafn" which as Saxo, his contemporary and chronicler, testifies, became a great safeguard to the country. The Castle rapidly obtained decisive importance in the development of the country, first as a fortress and defense to the city that grew up in the shelter of its walls, later on as the residence of the King and the seat of the Government. Originally in the possession of the bishop of Roskilde it became intimately associated with the vicissitudes of the struggle between the Crown and the Church, and subsequently between the King and the external enemies of the country. Again and again the castle was stormed and taken, again and again it was plundered and destroyed, last and most completely in the year 1368 when it was "quite laid low and levelled with the ground." Not until the reign of Eric of Pomerania (1412-39) was it secured for the Crown, and under his successor Christopher of Bavaria (1439-48) assumed the character of a residential palace.

Even in our day we may, by means of archaeological excavations, form some idea of the appearance of Absalon's old castle, and will find our conjecture corroborated that, like several other mediæval castles, it consisted of a circular wall, inside which dwelling-houses and domestic offices were dispersed in apparent disorder. The excavations have brought to light the remains of this old circular wall and the foundations of a building of considerable size, built against the wall, a square brick tower, and an ancient well formed of the huge hollow trunk of an oak. In the various buildings the walls were gradually moved outward and, in the time of Eric of Pomerania probably, the castle took the form which it

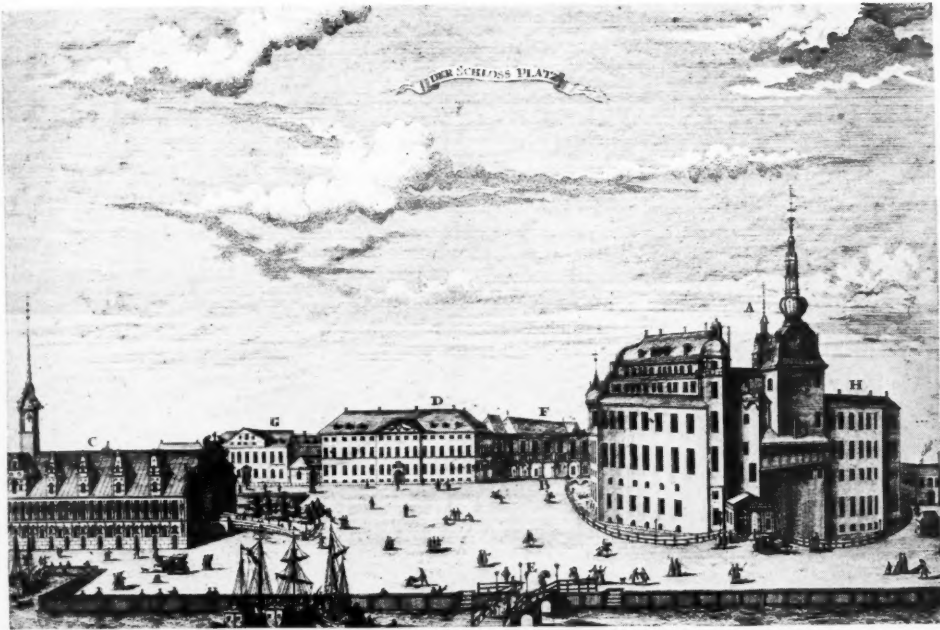


ABSALON'S CASTLE UNEARTHED. A, OUTER WALL; B, TOWER; D, WELL

retained during the succeeding centuries. But now one, now another of the old had to give place to new and larger buildings. The various houses were joined and at last formed a large and irregular pentagon. Kristian I (1448-81) and Hans (1481-1513) erected the west wing with the State Apartment; Kristian III the greater part of the royal wing, the adjoining guardroom wing, and the church wing. The Blue Tower which probably dates from the time of Eric of Pomerania (1416), was heightened by Christian IV (1588-1648) and decorated with the three crowns, an emblem of the claim of the Danish kings to the dominion over the three northern states. Of the earliest Blue Tower a small square cellar is preserved to this day. But during all the various extensions the castle lost its character of a fortress.

From engravings of the 17th century we may still gather an impression of the picturesque appearance of the old castle. It was quite unsymmetrical in plan, and the various buildings were of different heights. With its bay windows and spires dominated by the huge pile of the Blue Tower, with its shining whitewashed walls, with its gilt spires and crowns glittering in the sun, and the copper roofs covered with their green patina, it presented a true picture of its piecemeal growth. Viewed from a distance it had no doubt a festive and attractive appearance, it was only on drawing near one discovered its defects. It was gloomy and frail, cramped and inconvenient. Crossing the bridge through a long dismal gateway lit by lanterns you reached the narrow but picturesque courtyard. From various brief notices that have come down to us we gather an impression of the varied life stirring here—we learn, for instance, that in 1600 a wolf stood chained here, and twenty years later that a loose bear could bite severely a little child. Directly on the left the eye was caught by the royal wing, eight stories high with its curious arched roof covered with copper and a magnificent bow-window decorated with sculpture. Then followed the guardroom tower with the main entrance to the royal apartments, the guardroom wing, the church and the churchtower, the kitchen wing, the low state hall wing with its large outside staircase, the town hall wing and finally the Blue Tower. The interior answered to the exterior. Magnificent and festive-looking on state occasions when the large halls were hung with costly tapestries, but inconvenient and little inviting in ordinary life.

Despite all its defects the old castle contained a host of memories for the royal family. It had witnessed their hours of joy and of sorrow, their prosperity and their adversity. It was at the Castle of Copenhagen that King Frederick III spent the hardest hours of his life when the attack of the Swedish King in 1658-59 threatened to deprive him of his land and power, but here, too, he experienced his greatest triumph when the defeat of the enemy was sealed, and he could proceed, in conjunction with the commons and clergy, to the settlement



THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CASTLE OF COPENHAGEN, FROM AN OLD PRINT. TO THE LEFT, THE BOURSE

with the nobles, the governing oligarchy, and secure to his line the hereditary, absolute power. The walls of the Castle saw his triumph, but they also witnessed its tragedy. For many a long year the king's half-sister Leonora Christina was confined in a poor and narrow prison in the castle, there to atone for the crimes of herself and her husband, perhaps for the errors of her class too. It is easily understood that the royal family grew to love the old castle and were long averse to pulling down its walls and building a new home. Frederick IV rebuilt it (1721-27) but he retained the main block in "the old nest." His son and successor King Christian VI with his consort Queen Sophie Magdalene was the first to break with the old traditions and claim for his abode a palace that would answer in magnificence to the absolute power.

In the autumn of 1731 the demolition of the old castle began.

Many and great were the difficulties to be conquered before the new palace rose from the old site. To secure the foundation it was necessary to drive in over nine thousand piles. The building materials had to be procured from many different places. As late as 1738 it was calculated that there were still wanting twenty million bricks. Things came to such a pass that marble quarries had to be rented and factories founded for the sole purpose of procuring material for the palace. There were constant difficulties with the workmen. The

labour that could be had in the capital was insufficient, occupied as it was beforehand in the rebuilding of the city after the great fire in 1728, and foreign workmen had to be called in. They showed no great liking for work, but all the more for fighting. The authorities "have been obliged to shut their eyes to it, so as not to stop work." The want of money was, however, the greatest difficulty. On the foundation-stone, laid down on April 21, 1733, Christian VI had promised to build the palace at his own expense "without touching one farthing from the coffers of his subjects." Alas, these hopes were falsified. Loans had to be raised, the redemption of the national debt had to be given up temporarily. Things came to such a pass that the King had to dun the Queen for 40,000 Rigsdaler which she owed him. When the palace was at last about finished, it had cost 2,700,000 Rigsdaler, that is, in the present Danish currency, about 30 million kroner. No wonder that Christian VI grew tired and despondent at last.

But now the end of the road was reached. On June 18, 1738, a wreath could be hoisted over the palace as a sign that the rafters of the roof had been laid. In October, 1740, the stables were taken into use and royalty "honoured the riding-school by taking tea and coffee in the royal chair, while equestrian performers diverted them." A month later, on November 26, the solemn entry was celebrated. With the chief of the police in front, followed by eight pages on white horses, by the lord high steward, and surrounded by haiduks, lacqueys, and running footmen, accompanied by the entire royal family and escorted by the footguard, the King and Queen entered the new palace in gilt carriages and were received by the highest ecclesiastical and secular dignitaries of the realm. The guns boomed from the city ramparts, and the whole town was illuminated in the evening.

From New Year's Day, 1741, the palace was called Kristiansborg.

Many artists had contributed to the work. King Christian and his Queen followed it closely. All designs were submitted to them, and they did not refrain from criticism. One design was rejected by the King "Wegen der allzu vielen sich darin befindenden Krausigkeiten," i. e., the too pronounced rococo style. It is unknown who worked out the main plans, but they are stated to have been imported from Italy. It is certain, however, that the work of construction was directed by E. D. Häuser as builder-in-chief, assisted by a building commission and subsequently by the architects Laurids Thura and Nikolai Eigtved, while a Frenchman, the sculptor le Clerc, attended to the sculpture and stuccowork. Gradually the rich furniture was collected which made Kristiansborg a centre in the history of art and applied art. Quite recently it has been shown that French artists contributed so much to the decoration of the palace that it became one of





THE PALACE OF CHRISTIAN VI, FROM FREDERIKSHOLMS CANAL

the homes of French art of the rococo age. Numerous names may be mentioned, artists such as Oudry, Detroy, Parrocet, Lancret, Pierre, and Boucher.

Magnificent the palace must have shown itself, towering high above the low houses of the town with its huge solid walls. The height to the ridge of the roof was 114 feet, the top of the tower was 266 feet above the level of the ground. Large, yet elegant in outline, the building was, in its exterior and interior, a true expression of the artistic taste and capacity of the times. In style it was rococo, though not the actual French rococo, but the German or more especially Saxon variety of the style. A later age, unfavourable to rococo, severely censured the appearance of the palace, its too abundant decoration and gilding, its extravagant use of curves and tortuous ornament. In our day we cannot criticise this judgment, though we have otherwise done justice to the rococo style and would no doubt have had the qualifications for a juster estimate in that we should have regarded the palace as a worthy and bright frame round the gay and splendid court life of the time.

Only half a century was to pass before King Christian's palace was a smoking heap of ruins.

On February 26, 1794 the cry was heard throughout the town: Kristiansborg Palace is on fire! No one would believe it. The huge solid pile had always been regarded as imperishable, every thought





FEBRUARY 26, 1794, FROM AN ENGRAVING BY G. L. LAHDE

they found ample nourishment in the dry timber while the copper roof prevented the fire from finding an outlet and suffocated all who tried to make their way in. Over a hundred lives were lost. The falling of the tower made the greatest impression on eye-witnesses. "The restless crowd below were as though petrified," writes Henrik Steffens in his *Memoirs*, "even people who were busy in the rescue work turned round, set down the things they were carrying, and gazed at the burning palace. Flames issued from all the windows, and the reeking columns of smoke disappeared in the air. Tongues of flame from several hundred windows united with the sea of fire from the vast, burning roof. The copper cover was coloured purple and emerald in the light of the flames. In the middle of the fearful, variegated colossus of fire stood the burning tower as a pyramid of flames rising from a sea of fire. The tower was seen to totter, and in a blaze of light it fell into the many-coloured fluctuating sea of fire, while a dense, dark column of smoke, rising suddenly from the depths, transformed the dazzling light to the darkness of night."

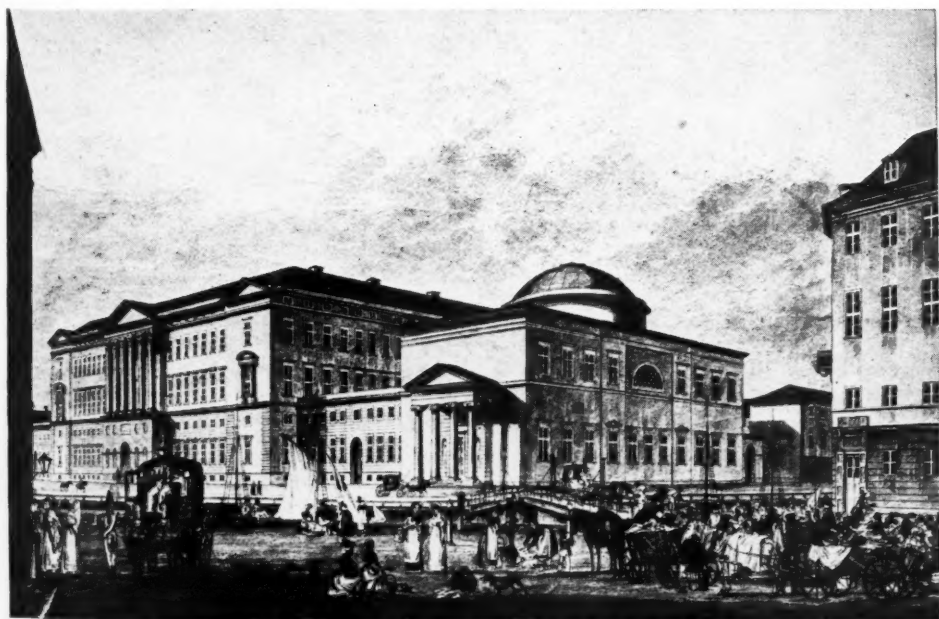
For the people of that time the fire became an experience which could never be forgotten. At the moment, however, which was rich in internal and external promise for the country, the calamity was not felt as an irreparable disaster. Collections were started, and from all classes of the population and all parts of the country, the contributions came flowing in, in all 850,000 Rigsdaler. The rebuilding of the palace took longer than expected. In the next generation great misfortunes befell the country. A great fire destroyed one-third of the capital in 1795. In 1807 the country was drawn into the European wars, Copenhagen was bombarded, Seeland was occupied. The seven years' war put a stop to commerce and trade, taxed heavily the resources of the country, brought the finances to a deplorable condition, and was con-

of its destruction had always been rejected. In reality the palace was exceedingly liable to catch fire. Throughout the building, hidden behind the walls and the wainscot, between the floors and the ceilings, there was a net of stovepipes, a maze almost impossible to follow, hence difficult to keep clean and in repair. Nothing could stop the destruction. Soon the flames had reached the loft where

cluded with the severance of Norway in 1814. Now began a new period in the history of the country, a period of depressing poverty. Absolutism had not lost its power, but it had lost its splendour.

In the Kristiansborg of Frederick VI, planned in 1803, but not finished until 1828, the architectural ideals of this new time were expressed.

Another generation followed which condemned this building in no uncertain expressions, found it ponderous and dull, monotonous and devoid of imagination. Our own day has done it greater justice and understood its presuppositions. Its architect, C. F. Hansen, was a pupil of classicism and carried through this style in all its severity. The effect of the building was to be obtained by its solidity, by its pure lines only. In the main the plan of the old palace was retained. A change was made with the riding-ground only. No west-wing barred the view, only a fourdouble Doric colonnade provided the architectonic connection between the side wings. The interior corresponded to the exterior. The most eminent sculptor of the time, Bertel Thorvaldsen, decorated the front with medallions, sculptured the beautiful Alexander frieze which ornaments the anteroom to the state hall, and made sketches for the numerous statues. A whole series of successors followed in his steps, amongst others artists like Freund, Bissen and Jerichow. Numerous painters, Eckersberg and others decorated the walls. As the palace of Christian VI had been a reflection of the connection with



KRISTIANSBORG CASTLE FROM AMAGER TORV, AS BUILT BY C. F. HANSEN (1803-1828). FROM AN ENGRAVING BY J. HOLM



THE FIRE OF OCTOBER, 1884, SEEN FROM THE RIDING COURT.  
PAINTING BY K. GAMBORG

France, thus C. F. Hansen's design was a true representative internally and externally of the middle class ideal of classic and romantic art in the first half of the 19th century.

The later absolutism had rebuilt Kristiansborg, but it did not fall to its lot to make it the scene of great historical events. Neither Frederick VI nor Christian VIII made it

their permanent residence. C. F. Hansen's Kristiansborg has chiefly become associated with the introduction of constitutional liberty in Denmark. It was at Kristiansborg that King Frederick VII received the representatives of the citizens of Copenhagen in 1848, and promised them to dismiss the ministry and abolish absolutism. The Rigsdag that drew up the new constitution held its most important meetings here, and here Denmark's "Grundlov" or "fundamental law" was enacted.

But an unkind fate still pursued Kristiansborg. Only a century after it had last sunk into ruins, in October, 1884, it again became the prey of the flames, and for another half century it lay as a black and sooty ruin. The question of rebuilding was repeatedly brought forward. The work was thrown open to competition, and many designs were made. Internal political conflict, however, claimed the thoughts of all, and the great majority of the population who were kept without a share in the government of their country, grudged both the ministry and the royal power the honour of such an achievement. Not until the left party came into power in 1921 was there created a democratic basis for the rebuilding of the palace. In November, 1903, the proposal was carried in the Rigsdag, and in the following years Thorvald Jorgensen built the great palace which encloses within its walls the High Court of Justice, the Rigsdag, and the State Apartments of the King. As an external expression of the participation of the people, the walls were faced with granite stones collected from all parts of the country.

Both the general features and the details of this building have been severely criticised, but mighty voices have been raised in its defence too. It is not, indeed, borne by that great common feeling which set its stamp on the royal castles of the past and which found such fine expression in our day in the town hall of Copenhagen. We

must leave it to posterity to judge whether the last Kristiansborg Palace is the true manifestation of the political thought and artistic ability of our time. An historical event has already become associated with it. Within its walls the authorities received the prisoners of war who were natives of Slesvig, and the representatives of the allied armies by whose aid Denmark's wish of a reunion with this province had been fulfilled. When the Danish people are to pronounce their judgment on the Kristiansborg of our day, it will be in the last instance of decisive importance whether the Palace becomes intimately connected with Danish history during the years to come as the scene of great historical events.



KRISTIANSBORG CASTLE TODAY SEEN FROM THE TOWER OF THE TOWN HALL



## The See of Stavanger

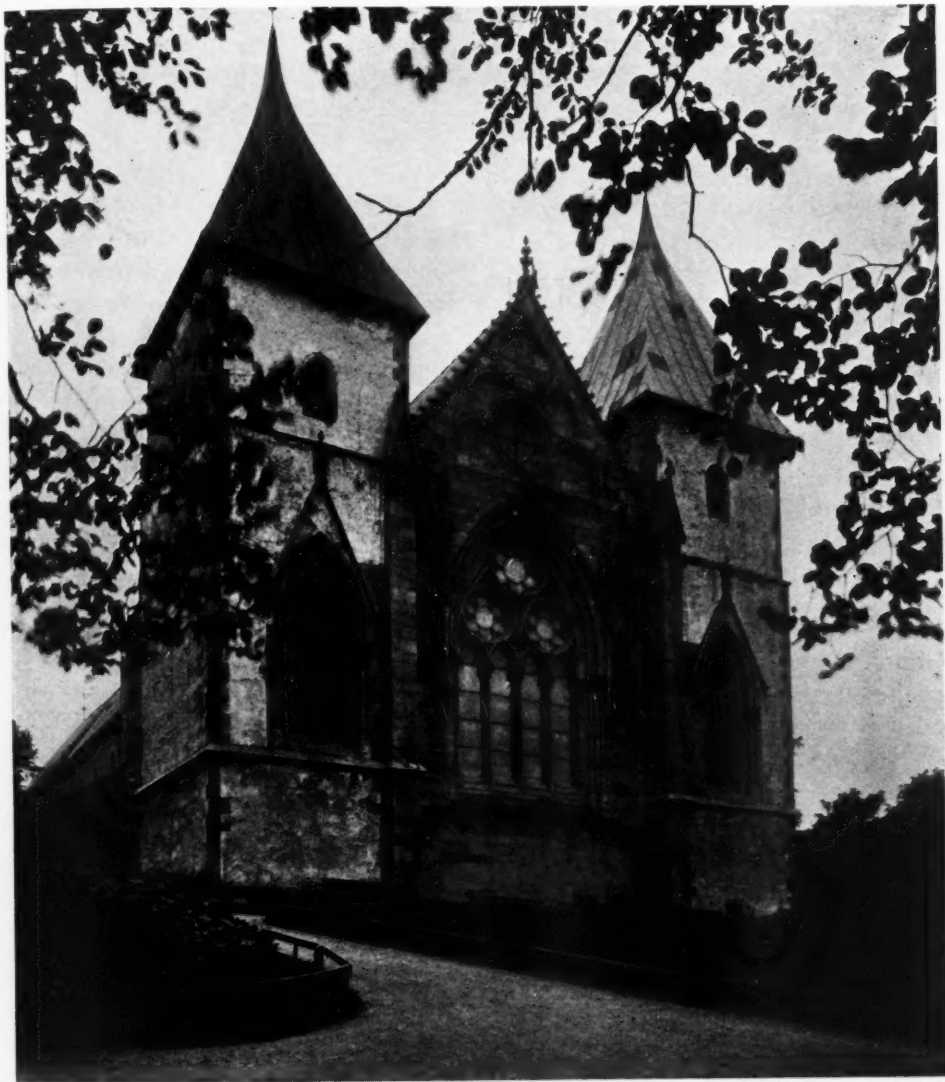
*By* R. TVETERAAS

**S**TAVANGER CELEBRATES this year its eight hundredth anniversary as a city. During more than half of these eight centuries—to be exact, during the first 560 years—Stavanger was an episcopal city, the ecclesiastical center of the large diocese in southwestern Norway then known as the diocese of Stavanger. In 1925 this old diocese of Stavanger will be reconstituted and Stavanger will again become an episcopal city, reinvested with something of its ancient glory.

The exact date of the first settlements at Stavanger we unfortunately do not know. Presumably they occurred long before history unfolded to reveal its existence. It was not, as so many of the other towns were, founded by any king; it grew up spontaneously because of the sheltering harbor it afforded and the rich uplands that stretched inland. It did not, however, become a place of importance until it was made an episcopal city by King Sigurd Jorsalfarer (Jerusalem-Farer) in 1125, and it is from this year that the city officially reckons its age.

Of all the interesting monuments that remind us of the great past, the chief is undoubtedly the old cathedral, St. Svitun's Church, which has survived the passage of years in a remarkable way and still stands, the pride of the city. It was begun in the reign of King Sigurd Jorsalfarer, perhaps not long after the city had been constituted an episcopal see, and is supposed to have been completed about the middle of the twelfth century. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1272. Fortunately, the reigning bishop, Bishop Arne, was a man of great energy and determination. He set to work immediately to repair the damage, and his avowed purpose was to make the cathedral more beautiful than ever. He demolished the old chancel and erected in its place the present structure in the gothic pointed-arch style; the rest of the church, however, he restored in the original Roman round-arch style. The chancel is now too long in proportion to the rest of the church. In the age of catholicism a large chancel was necessary to accommodate the entire chapter of the cathedral; each member had to have his own altar, the bishop alone officiating at the main altar.

While at work restoring the cathedral, Bishop Arne also erected the little chapel, which has likewise survived, though perhaps not so well as the cathedral itself, the ravages of time. The bishop's residence was at that time situated near Bredevannet, not far from the cathedral, and the chapel was erected between the cathedral and the residence, with access to the latter. It was to serve as the bishop's private chapel, and was therefore constructed as a diminutive church, complete in



THE EASTERN FAÇADE SHOWING THE TWO TOWERS

*Photo by Wilso*

itself, architecturally in harmony with the cathedral chancel. The interior is in the form of a square with a vaulted roof. There is a beautiful little double window in the east wall. In the west wall there is at present a somewhat larger window, but it is now thought that there was an entrance here originally and that the window is of a later date. At present the chapel is without a regular entrance except for a small door from the cathedral school which now occupies the place of the old episcopal residence. The interior as well as the exterior of the church is in the style of the cathedral chancel. The chapel, which was com-

pleted supposedly about 1280, has suffered considerably in the course of time, and there has long been a movement on foot to restore it to its pristine form and beauty. Something has already been accomplished towards this end, but the completion of the task must await better times.

The foundations of the old episcopal residence are still intact, but on them there now stands a wooden structure. This structure remained the property of the king for some time after its erection and came to be known as Kongsgaard, and as such served innumerable provincial governors as an official residence. In 1824 the property was bought by the city and turned over to the public high school, then just reestablished, and it is at the present time still used for that purpose.

There came a time when a strange and perverse fate overtook Stavanger. It ceased to be an episcopal city in 1684. The see, by royal proclamation, was ordered transferred to Christiansand. Thus after 560 years as an ecclesiastical centre, Stavanger found itself reduced to the ranks. Nor did misfortunes come singly. The provincial government was likewise ordered transferred from Stavanger to Christiansand. The cathedral school soon went the same way. There was left little of the city's original glory. A devastating fire then swept the city and reduced the greater part of it to ashes, and finally, as if to make annihilation doubly sure, its trading patents were canceled. Stavanger, it seemed, was no longer to remain a city.

Time has done much to set things right again. The city survived the fire and in spite of the royal ill-will rose anew on the scarred ruins. Before long it succeeded in winning back its commercial privileges. The high school was reestablished tardily in 1824 and has just celebrated its first centennial. And now, after long years of waiting, the bishop is to return and the city will be reinvested with something of its old glory. There was a time when the people thought the episcopal see should be transferred back to Stavanger and the ancient wrong to the city thus rectified, but as the years rolled by they came to realize that such a transfer now would be as great an injustice to Christiansand—and no one wanted to be unjust—as the removal in 1684 originally was to Stavanger. In 1919 the problem was again taken up and considered, this time from a new angle, and a solution finally reached that was satisfactory to all.

The old diocese of Stavanger had grown so populous and unwieldy in the course of time that it was beyond the proper care of a single bishop. The time had clearly come for a division of the district. If the diocese were divided, as there was every reason for doing, Stavanger might again become an episcopal city without injury to anyone. It was the Dean of the Cathedral, Reverend Gjerløw, who now took the initiative, and he soon found himself surrounded by anxious and willing supporters. Their early efforts to arouse interest outside their

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A WINDOW OF THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL





THE NAVE OF STAVANGER CATHEDRAL

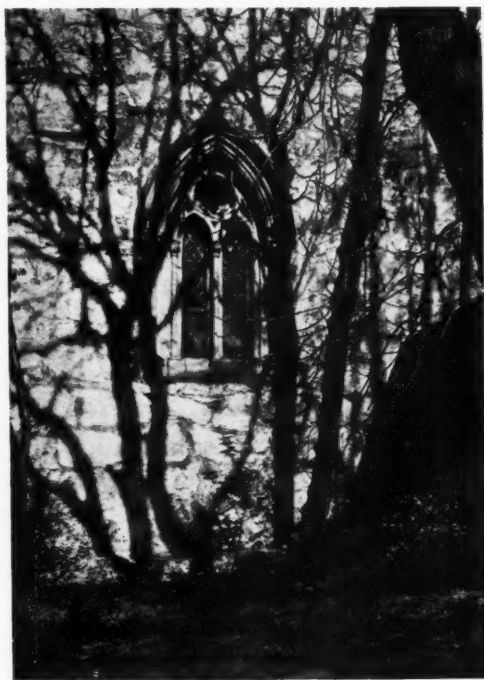
*Photo by Wilse*

community proved rather barren of results. In May 1923 a delegation of five men was sent to Oslo to lay the case before the Storting and the government. The immediate result was that the government sponsored a proposal to reconstitute the old diocese of Stavanger. During the interval which elapsed before the Storting could take action the tension increased greatly. At length, on July 29, 1924, St. Olaf's Day, the matter came up for consideration in the Storting. In the Odelsting the reconstitution of the old diocese of Stavanger was voted by a great majority, but a few days later the proposal was lost in the Lagting by a narrow margin. The disappointment, however, was not to last long. The proposal was introduced a second time, passed both houses, and in time received the royal sanction. Thus the diocese of Stavanger came into being a second time, and not only Stavanger but all Rogaland is jubilant over the realization of a long cherished dream.

For Stavanger it is a special satisfaction that the dream should come true in the very year that it celebrates its eight hundredth anniversary as a city. Its venerable old cathedral, still the pride and center of the city as it has been for eight centuries, will again come into its own. During all these years it has come to occupy no small place in the hearts of the people. Generation after generation has come, has listened to its crystal clear chimes and mused on the mystery of things,

and finally passed on, while the old church continues to stand there and send forth its peals over the city now as in the past. It is not strange that it has become an object of love and veneration, and that this love has crystallized in an effort to restore the cathedral, so far as is possible, to its original glory. The pioneer in this work was Consul I. S. Isachsen, who donated the necessary funds for a new lighting system. Consul Sigval Bergesen followed with a provision for a set of chimes of twenty bells. Every evening now at seven o'clock natives and tourists listen to the hymns and melodies sent forth by these chimes. Then Consul Chr. Bjelland sent in a donation for a new organ, but this organ has not yet been installed. Finally must be mentioned Mr. Frederic Schaefer, a native of Stavanger but now an engineer in Pittsburgh, whose magnificent gift of 100,000 kroner will provide appropriate windows for the chancel. These generous contributions will help the work of restoration very materially, but much more will be required before all the marks left by the age of decadence have been completely obliterated.

Presumably all the festivities in connection with the celebration will take place in June, and it is more than likely that the new bishop will be installed at that time.

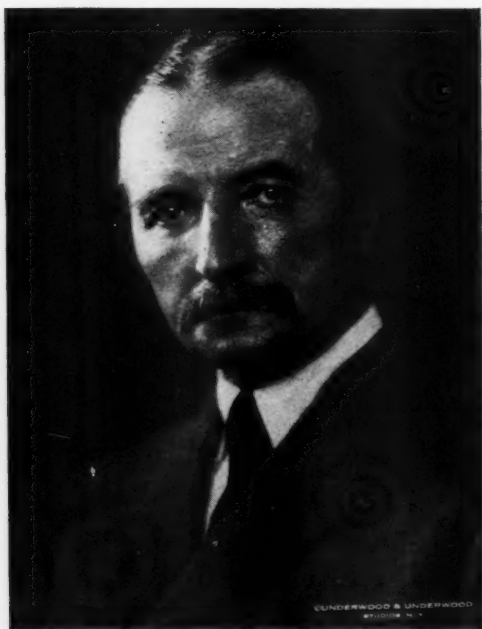


# William Archer

By WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE

THE RECENT DEATH of William Archer deprives Scandinavian literature of one of its most distinguished interpreters in the English-speaking world. He made translations from Kjelland and Brandes, but his chief labors were devoted to Ibsen. His great enthusiasm for Ibsen's plays, and his efforts to have them comprehended by the public, and adequately presented on the stage, did much to hasten general recognition of the Norwegian master's originality, technical expertness, and power. Although Archer turned, in later life, to other forms of activity, he never lost his interest in Scandinavian letters. He was a man of varied accomplishments, and no sketch of his services as a critic and translator would be complete without some account of his career as a whole, and of his essays, books of travel, and plays.

He was born in Perth, Scotland, on September 23, 1856. He was always a true Scotchman; the energy and pertinacity said to be characteristic of his countrymen stood him in good stead throughout his career. He was the son of Thomas Archer, C.M.G., for some time Agent-General for Queensland in London. He was educated in private schools in England and Scotland, also at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his M.A.



WILLIAM ARCHER

Soon after the completion of his university course he attracted some attention by the publication, in collaboration with a friend, of a critical pamphlet on the acting of Henry Irving. For a time he was engaged as leader-writer for the Edinburgh *Evening News*. In 1876-77 he traveled in Australia. He struck his true vein, on settling in London in 1878, in devoting himself to dramatic criticism. He was on the staff of the London *Figaro* from 1879 to 1881, and later on the *World*, the *Tribune*, the *Nation*, and the *Star*. This work was varied by travels in Italy in 1881-82. His position in London as a writer and critic soon

became assured, and he published a series of volumes on the drama, theatrical history, and poetry, the titles of some of which are fair indications of his range of thought: *Masks or Faces*, a study in the psychology of acting; a *Life of Macready*; *Poets of the Younger Generation*; *Real Conversations*; *Play-Making*; *The Old Drama and the New*. His impressions of travel in the New World were recorded in *America Today* (1900); his interest in Indian affairs found expression in *India and the Future* (1917). He was the author of one highly successful play, *The Green Goddess*, a melodrama written for Mr. George Arliss. Perhaps the term "melodrama" should hardly be used for a play presenting careful studies of British and Indian character. This piece was first produced in 1921, and is still fresh in the memories of audiences in England and in this country, through representations both on the stage and the screen.

Archer had a delightful personality. Those who knew him will remember his tall figure, his bronzed and ruddy face, and his cheerful smile. He made several trips to America, and gained many friends in this country. His long experience with journalism, his wide acquaintance with literary men, and his years of constant attendance at the theatre made his talk rich in reminiscence and anecdote. His energy never wearied in combating what he believed to be narrow and Philistine tendencies, and the cheapening and trivializing of the stage. This is well illustrated in his championship of Ibsen.

The long and acrimonious controversy which raged over the later prose dramas of Ibsen cannot be reviewed here in detail. It seems, indeed, like ancient history at the present moment, when the most daring discussions of social problems are accepted as proper for stage presentation. England was not alone, of course, in coming slowly to a realization of Ibsen's artistic and moral purposes.

Archer's activity may be said to have begun with his translation of *The Pillars of Society* (written in 1877), which was produced at the Gaiety Theatre in London in 1880. He translated also *Peer Gynt* (in collaboration with his brother), *A Doll's House*, *The Master Builder*, *Ghosts*, and other dramas, and edited the prose plays, and later the collected works of Ibsen, which, in his final revision, fill thirteen volumes in the English text. To these volumes he prefixed excellent critical introductions. His gift in translating verse is shown in his rendering of the poetry of *Peer Gynt*—a difficult undertaking, a part of the credit for which must be given to his brother Charles. They chose "a middle course between prose and rhyme, a translation as nearly as possible in the meters of the original, but with the rhymes suppressed"—a decision which had the sanction of the poet himself. But the real struggle was to centre about the prose dramas. These, though much easier in one sense to put into English than the romantic plays, are not without their difficulties for the translator. Those who know both languages will



feel that Archer suggested with considerable skill the characteristic style and "flavor" of the Norwegian. The struggle concerned itself mainly, however, with the subject-matter of *A Doll's House* and *Ghosts*, particularly the latter play, which even the theatres of the Scandinavian countries refused in the beginning to produce. Though published in Norwegian in 1881, *Ghosts* did not find cordial acceptance as a regular offering on the stage in Norway and Denmark until many years later. It was, however, produced on tour by the well-known Swedish actor, August Lindberg, as early as 1883. In England it aroused the sharpest condemnation, and was prohibited by the censor, although it was given at a private performance at the Royalty Theatre in London in 1891.

Archer had, at various times, the benefit of talking with Ibsen, and getting his own views on the questions which were being so hotly disputed. In the preface to the English translation of *Ghosts*, Ibsen's own statements are recorded: "He was especially emphatic, I remember, in protesting against the notion that the opinions expressed by Mrs. Alving or Oswald were to be attributed to himself. He insisted, on the contrary, that Mrs. Alving's views were merely typical of the moral chaos inevitably produced by reaction from the narrow conventionalism represented by Manders." Archer was not, however, blind to certain æsthetic defects in the play, but he saw clearly what was not generally perceived for many years—that *Ghosts*, despite its unpleasant theme, was an epoch-making work, highly original in technique and courageous in its spiritual and social message.

It may be interesting to quote, in closing, a letter written to Archer by Ibsen. *Hedda Gabler* was played in London in April, 1891, by two American actresses, Miss Elizabeth Robins and Miss Marion Lea.

MUNICH, 29th April 1891.

DEAR MR. WILLIAM ARCHER,

I have just returned from a journey to Vienna and Budapest, and have had the great pleasure of finding your friendly letter, telling me that *Hedda Gabler* met with a unanimously favorable reception at its first performance in London.

I am fully convinced that this great victory is very largely due to the kind and competent assistance and advice which you have been good enough to give, both in the matter of the text and of the staging. . . .

I should like to send you a longer letter today, but want of time forbids my doing so. I must therefore limit myself to asking you to present our kindest regards to Mrs. Archer, and to accept yourself the assurance of my keen sense of gratitude for all that you, in your unwearied friendship, have done for me and for my literary interests in the great British domain—and, consequently, also far beyond its borders.

Yours sincerely,

HENRIK IBSEN.

# Swedish Inventions

By HOWARD MINGOS

## IV

### *The Ljungström Turbine Locomotive*

**R**AILROAD LOCOMOTIVES have not changed much since they were first invented. It is true that during the last fifty years they have been made larger and more powerful, but the chief features have remained practically the same as far as the steam engines were concerned. They have been used generally because of their simple construction and mechanical reliability. The electric engine has proved more economical over short hauls. On the long distance routes, however, electrification has been a costly business and slow in being adopted. Yet the increased demand for greater hauling capacity has been equalled only by the urgent necessity for greater fuel economy. The average steam engine cannot reconcile those two crying needs of modern transportation. As it becomes stronger it consumes more coal and water. Yet the average locomotive turns into useful work only about six per cent of the heat from its coal.

The new invention of Frederik Ljungström is of considerable interest because it is a turbine-driven locomotive which uses only half the fuel required by the others. Frederik Ljungström and his brother, Birger, have been noted for years for their strikingly original and successful development of steam turbines. Six years ago Frederik Ljungström commenced to apply similar principles to railway motive power. His brother helped him occasionally, and he also had the assistance of the leading engineers of the Swedish State Railways. Their practical experience in railroading proved so effective that Ljungström was able to make his first product full-sized and practical in operation.

The first engine produced has been operating for several months between Göteborg and Stockholm. The motive power is a condensing steam turbine capable of developing 1,800 - horsepower, which drives three



THE LJUNGSTRÖM LOCOMOTIVE

pairs of coupled wheels by means of double reduction gearing. Instead of the familiar piston and cylinder mechanism with crank drive wheels and counterweights, the Ljungström engine employs turbine wheels which are rotated by a current of steam playing over the blades. The turbine shafts are connected by the gears to the shafts of the drive wheels.

The turbine and gearing are carried on the front end of what would ordinarily be the tender, but which in this case is the engine part of the locomotive, as it houses the entire driving system, condensing plant, and auxiliary apparatus. The boiler part carries the boiler with a superheater and a turbine driven induced draught for the air heater and the coal bunker. The coal bunker is shaped like a saddle box over the firebox. It holds seven tons of coal.

The locomotive requires only a twentieth as much water as the ordinary engines. It can make a run of 600 miles or more without stopping or taking on fuel or water. In other words it maintains a schedule which requires three locomotives of the old type, and that on about half of the coal which they would consume. It is equally as fast, too, for it can maintain a speed of sixty miles an hour.

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## Youth

By BERTEL GRIPENBERG

Translated by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

*Our time is a strife-time, a battle-time,  
A riddle that's ever burning,  
A sowing-time of the springtide's prime  
When sap in the veins is yearning.*

*Our day is youth's glad victory-day  
Which brightens the air with wonder.  
Our strength is the flash of the lightning's play  
And savage billows that thunder.*

*We smite the world with the bolts we ply,  
It shakes them from peak to hollow.  
Soon quenched are the bolts, yet they charm the eye,  
They kindle, and flame will follow.*

## Current Events

### U. S. A.

¶ While many national problems will confront President Coolidge during the four years of his full term of office, begun March 4, it is a question whether any of these are of greater importance to the world at large than the conference for the reduction of naval armament that the President is favoring and advocating. ¶ Before the Women's Conference on National Defense as Peace Insurance, in Washington, President Coolidge reasserted his belief in a national safety that could be secured without committing the country to militarism. ¶ As bearing on the question of adequate national defense, the Congressional hearing conducted into the aircraft organization attracted wide attention through the assertion by Brig. Gen. William E. Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, that as at present constituted the service was inadequate to the protection of the country. Gen. Mitchell wanted the army and navy air services united and made into a separate organization. Charges leveled at the heads of the army and navy departments were refuted by Secretaries Weeks and Wilbur. ¶ Washington's Birthday brought a number of important addresses by leading men here and abroad on the subject of preparedness. James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the United States, speaking before the Sons of the Revolution at Carnegie Hall, New York, quoted from Washington's second inaugural address to show that the first President was an advocate of preparedness. ¶ In Paris, Ambassador Herrick, at a Washington Birthday luncheon given to the Latin-American members of the Paris Diplomatic Corps, called Mexico an example of growing co-operation and foresaw a greater Pan-American unity than had ever before existed in the western world. He saw a great good coming from the visit of General Pershing to the South American republics. ¶ Washington has furnished much comment on the question whether the private property of German nationals seized during the war should be returned to the Germans in accordance with the traditional policy of the United States. ¶ The President's economy program, as started with the quite simple inauguration ceremonies, met with considerable opposition in the capital where presidential entertainments and like events are looked upon as the people's perquisites. ¶ Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee, predicts a 50 per cent reduction in the number of immigrants admitted into the United States in the present fiscal year, as compared to those allowed to enter in 1923-24. Mr. Johnson said that the net addition to the population by immigration for the last six months of 1924 was less than 100,000. Twice as many undesirable aliens have been deported under the new immigration law than were sent away in the previous fiscal year.



## Denmark

¶ At the termination of the trial of two of the editors of *Nationaltidende*, charged by Social Minister Borgbjerg with libel, the verdict was rendered that there was no evidence that Hr. Borgbjerg had protected German spies during the world war, as charged by the Copenhagen newspaper. The trial created great interest throughout Denmark. Dispatches sent from the United States to a Danish news bureau figured prominently in the case. ¶ The Methodist congregation of Copenhagen took action against members responsible for the arrest of Bishop Bast for alleged misappropriation of church funds. Considerable difference of opinion existed as to whether Bishop Bast knowingly used money that belonged to the church for personal purposes, and criticism was directed against the authorities for having the bishop arrested and confined for some time before he obtained his freedom on bail. The five members of the congregation who caused Bishop Bast's arrest were expelled. ¶ To avoid unnecessary competition on the continent, Scandinavian airship companies have conferred with reference to plans that will permit the freest operation and yet not overlap. The chief for the Swedish Aero Transport visited Copenhagen where in conference with Director Willie Wulff of the Danish company the situation was gone over in detail. ¶ Great honors were conferred on Knud Rasmussen at his appearance in Copenhagen after his epochal expedition and explorations of Greenland. A great torch light procession was a feature on the evening when Dr. Rasmussen lectured on his scientific adventures in the far north. A distinguished audience that included King Christian and members of the royal family was present. ¶ Denmark once more is the recipient of a large gift from the Rockefeller Foundation which has given 1,100,000 kroner to the Serum Institute for necessary extensions and further investigations by the faculty. ¶ Prospects are growing brighter that after years of discussion the National Danish Museum will, before long, have a home corresponding to the importance and high artistic value of the treasures now housed in what is considered a building far from safe for such a purpose. Agitation has been country-wide and various plans have been advanced that aim at making a fine new building a reality. ¶ On the subject of art, the memorial exhibition in honor of the late Kai Nielsen brought together a remarkable collection of the late sculptor's masterpieces. ¶ With regard to the political situation in South Jutland, Prime Minister Stauning has warned against undue interference in Denmark's foreign policy by those unauthorized to act and who are unfamiliar with such questions. Premier Stauning gave it as his opinion that with respect to the frontier established between Denmark and Germany as a result of the Versailles treaty, the new line answered fairly well to the desires of the respective populations.

## Norway

¶ The Storting was formally opened by King Haakon on January 19. In his speech from the throne the King emphasized that the most important political question is the restoration of the state and municipal finances. The Government has reduced the estimates in order to prevent an increase of the debt and to avert a budget deficit. Bills will be submitted to the Storting regarding the Norwegian administration of Spitsbergen, the control of trusts and Government interference in labor disputes. ¶ The debate on the King's speech commenced on February 10 and lasted four days. During the debate the premier, Johan Ludwig Mowinckel, said that the Government, although it did not command a majority, intended to continue, as no Government with a stronger parliamentary basis could be formed at present. The leader of the conservative party, Ivar Lykke, and the leader of the peasant's party, Johan Mellbye, declared that they would not support a want of confidence vote. An amendment, proposed by the labor party, expressing want of confidence in the Government was defeated by 106 to 27 votes.

¶ The question of Norway's adherence to the Geneva protocol is being considered by the Government and a statement will be made later. The premier in a speech recommended a joint action by the Scandinavian nations in this matter. ¶ The General Federation of Norwegian Trade Unions has appointed Ole Lian as delegate at the International Labor Conference in Geneva in May. Previously, the Federation has refused to have any connection with the International Labor Office.

¶ The Government has submitted to the Storting a proposal for an annuity of 50,000 kroner for Crown Prince Olav. The same proposal was made last year, but was withdrawn at the King's request. ¶ The Anglo-Norse Society held its first meeting this year on January 28. There was a large audience, Dr. Nansen presiding. Dr. Nansen paid tribute to the memory of the late Mr. William Archer referring to his great work for Norwegian literature. The Society now has 1,200 members. ¶ The first official step in connection with Roald Amundsen's flying expedition to the North Pole has been taken, the Norwegian Government having proposed to the Storting that the transport *Fram*, of the Norwegian navy, be sent to Spitsbergen in May as the relief ship of the expedition. Captain Amundsen has chartered the motor vessel *Hobby* of Tromsø as mother ship of the expedition. ¶ The vote of the Norwegian railway workers in the last days of January showed that the majority was in favor of proclaiming a strike if the increase of wages demanded is rejected by the Government. ¶ According to the official statistics, Norway's imports in 1924 exceeded the exports by 484 millions. The excess of import was 28 millions less than in 1923. ¶ Thirty thousand people saw the skiing contests of Holmenkollen Day.

## Sweden

¶ Hjalmar Branting, thrice Prime Minister of Sweden, died on February 24. His protracted illness made it necessary to appoint another premier at the time of the opening of the Riksdag. But at the same time, the second "strong man" of the cabinet, Minister of Finance Thorsson, was also ill. Both remained in the government, but were given leave of absence; and Minister of Commerce Richard Sandler was made premier, continuing also as chief of his former department. This is not one of the most heavily burdened departments, and it is partly for this reason that the choice fell on Minister Sandler. Ernst Wigforss, advisory member of the ministry, was chosen to be Minister of Finance during Thorsson's illness. These changes in the ministry have been interpreted generally as a loss of power; and not even the press of the Social-Democratic party has been able to deny that the new chief seems to lack prestige. That the ministry after these changes is considerably weaker is the emphatic assertion of the opposition press.

¶ The great finance debate in the Riksdag took place prior to these cabinet changes and progressed quietly and according to expectation, despite the opportunity that is given for comment on budget proposals. With criticism of the estimates proposed, there was no purely political attack of great importance. ¶ Later Admiral Lindeman introduced an interpellation of the Minister of Social Affairs with reference to the government's non-interference against the syndicalistic disturbances in Härjedalen, where labor's peace is often broken by these anti-social elements. The government's reply was evasive on the whole, but pointed out that the strikers were the better element and willing to work, while the strike breakers for the most part are of the less desirable class. The Minister of Social Affairs declined to give his aid to a program designed to inform the workers of the perils and consequences of a blockade. ¶ There is one good sign in the new Riksdag; it can point to a smaller number of bills introduced by members than can its predecessor, and the difference is not inconsiderable. In the First Chamber 176 bills were introduced and in the Second 259, as compared to 192 and 308 last year. The greater part of the bills offer amendments to proposals made by the Government. Entirely new bills are comparatively few. ¶ The virulent hoof and mouth disease which was transmitted from Denmark to Skåne, has ravaged the country for several months. It has brought great agricultural losses, amounting to about eight million kronor. ¶ On Friday, February 13, was dedicated the Sten Sture monument by Carl Milles just outside of Uppsala. The University was founded by Sten Sture. The contention over this monument and its placing has raged for twenty-five years, but it is now agreed that the results are on the whole satisfactory. ¶ The opera *Gösta Berling* had its premier in Milan.

# Nurmi, Marvel of Fleetness and Grace

By JOHN H. FINLEY

IN ROBERT BROWNING'S report of the run which Pheidippides is said to have made from Marathon to Athens, he relates that Pheidippides, who ran the twenty-six miles to report the victory of the Athenians over the Persians, shouted out two word in Greek before he fell dead at the end of this dramatic flight:

Chairete, nikomen:

"Rejoice, we have won!" Browning's account of this race was written over 2,300 years after the battle of Marathon, and he depended wholly upon tradition and his imagination for his poetic version of the event. It lacks what are now regarded as essential details of such a report: as, for instance, the time to the fraction of a second; the distance to a yard, and a description of the runner's technique. All that

is said in Browning's vivid, breath-taking description is that Pheidippides "ran like fire," and that after he had announced the news of the victory (there being no telegraph or telephone or radio in those days) he died, "joy in his blood bursting his heart like wine through clay."

Anything that I might say concerning the greatest runner of our day, if not of all time, would be as remote from a technical report as was Browning's description of the running of Pheidippides, who,

according to Professor Goodwin, never ran at all, historically. I have the advantage over Browning—the only one, I need hardly add, that I can claim. It is that I actually saw my runner run. As I entered the Garden on the night of the Municipal Athletic Union races, the names of the runners were just being

called and Nurmi's was the first that I heard. I had seen this young man in ordinary civilian dress in my office the day after he landed in America. He then seemed rather stolid, listless, sluggish. Perhaps it was all due to his diffidence and to his inability to say a word in English. But when I saw him in the Garden in motion, I recalled what Browning said of Pheidippides: "He could run like a god."



From the New York Times

PAAVO NURMI IN ACTION. DRAWN FROM LIFE  
BY S. J. WOOLF

I could not help thinking, however, that the particular god whom he resembled in motion was not Hermes, with his telaria, the ankle wings, his caduceus and his helmet-like petasus, but Pan, the god of the out-of-doors, who gave Pheidippides the sprig of fennel as a sign of his favor and of his sympathy with Athens in the struggle—as a "guerdon rare." There was even the barest suggestion of a faun in the conformation of the ears of Nurmi and there was more than the suggestion of the fleetest of wild crea-



tures in his swift, bounding movements made with such ease and grace as to seem effortless, with such regularity as to seem those of an automaton wound up to run for a certain time or distance, and yet with a spirit and lightness as if the air was his road. There were no leaden feet clinging to the track.

The runner himself seemed to be impersonal and to have no consciousness of the vast "cloud of witnesses." It was not because of his seeing that he was "compassed about" by them that he was encouraged to run his best. He knew just what he could do. His apparent indifference was doubtless to be explained by his concentration upon this one thing and not to any haughtiness of mind. There was no place for that. He had not even "a look to waste." He was not even Paavo Nurmi. His body was simply a mechanism that he had trained through months and years to do what he asked of it.

In long-distance walks, I have often had the experience after walking thirty or forty miles, and having still some miles to go, of feeling that my legs were somehow separate entities, companions of my journey, whom I cheered on the way by commending their good strides over the hilly roads we had traversed and by enlarging upon the level stretches ahead. I have had like experience in running short distances (which I do in order to economize time in exercise) encouraging these members to do what they are sometimes a bit reluctant to do for their (and my) daily good. So I fancied Nurmi must have spoken to his lithe limbs that had learned to do his bidding back in his native land of forests and streams and lakes and who did what he asked of them at the great Olympic games. Perhaps this is all as far from fact as Browning's account of the Nurmi of ancient Greece probably was, but at any rate this was my subjective runner.

I could myself see stretching away in place of that vast audience the landscape

of Finland, where I had myself walked a few years ago, when the little republic was just beginning its independent life. I could see in memory the fortress of Cronstadt on the horizon and the moving battleships near by. I could even catch the gleam by the tallest domes in Petrograd. But the shores of Finland, along which I walked one afternoon for twenty miles and more, were free, though not beyond menace. The inhabitants of this land are a sturdy people who have had battle for centuries with a harsh environment. In the epic of the race, the *Kalevala*, there are runes about such men as Nurmi. Here is one of them:

*There is nothing in the woodlands,  
Nothing in the world of Ukko,  
Nothing underneath the heavens,  
In the uplands, in the lowlands,  
Nothing in the snow-fields running,  
Not a fleet deer of the forest,  
That could not be overtaken*

*With the strides of Lemminkainen.*

Before going to Finland I had the notion that the people were much as they were described by Tacitus to be in the first or second century A. D., but I came away with a very different impression. Their hardihood is as great, perhaps, as in the days of Tacitus, but they have risen to cultural heights comparable with those of any other people in Europe today, despite their political handicaps of centuries.

The folk-stock has deep running roots and has brought forth an exceptional fruitage of genius in this day of Finland's full freedom. It has made a more nearly autonomous political, economic and social life than any other of the Russian Provinces; but now that it has its complete independence, it is showing a strength in many ways; in art, in science, in music, in architecture, in industry, in commerce and, not least of all, in physical skill. Its literacy is higher than that of any other country, save possibly one. Altogether Finland is a bright spot economically, commercially and culturally upon the map

of the world. She has been called geologically the "Last Born Daughter of the Sea," and she is politically one of the last born daughters of Europe. But she has risen, like Minerva, in full maturity and in full panoply. She has balanced her budget, funded her war debt, stabilized her currency, exported more than she has imported, begun to electrify her railroads and industries and has designed the buildings and composed music for other countries.

It is this little land of three million people, of extensive forests and well-nigh inexhaustible sources of pulp-wood, of thousands of lakes and streams for power and of high cultural achievement and aspiration that has been brought to the special notice and applause of the world by this diffident young runner. And no country, not even Olympus itself, ever had a better herald than Nurmi has been.

The birthplace of the runner was Åbo, the ancient capital of Finland, the cradle of its civilization. Here the first converts to Christianity were baptized in the yellow waters of the Aura. Here the mother church was built. Here the first university was opened in 1640. Here the first book was printed. Here the walls of the first fortress still stand. Here the most of the history of Finland was written for nearly 700 years. But just a century ago a fire swept away most of the old glory of the town. New palatial buildings and modern art galleries have risen and the university has been reopened, but the capital has been removed to Helsingfors.

Even the poorest of the people of Finland try to send their sons to college, but since Nurmi's father, a carpenter, died, leaving the mother with five small children, Nurmi being oldest, he was therefore not able to go to the university, but he had something beyond an elementary schooling and became a mechanical draftsman. He must have given considerable attention, however, to sports,

though probably not more than the average Finnish boy, till he discovered that he had unusual possibilities as a runner. I have seen some of the physical training in the schools of Finland, and know what care is taken to see that every child is not only made literate, but is helped to the fullest possible physical development. This explains, in some measure, the physical condition of the people generally and the emergence of so many men of exceptional athletic ability. It will be remembered that not only did Nurmi come through the Olympic with honors, but that the Kohlemainen brothers won like victories not long ago, and that Nurmi shared the honors last year with Stenroos, Ritola and others who gave Finland a unique distinction among the competing nations. The question is, "Upon what meat have these young Caesars fed that they have grown so fleet?" The answer is that it probably is not only the physical diet on which they subsist, but the nourishment of their traditions and aspirations.

What the schooling is in Finland is suggested by the following comment on the system which relates physical training with the mental and gives particular attention to the individual child. It is made by the headmistress of a Finnish mixed school who is, or was, also a member of the Diet of Finland:

"The pedagogical development has, however, made it evident that even the schoolboy's and girl's body and soul are dependent on one another and that the school has to attend to the development of the former also. The hygienic element has, therefore, so to speak, entered the school door with a relentless claim. The school cannot any more leave the health of the pupil unattended to. And the principle of education in the homes, more and more developing in favor of the education of the body."

"Running is of no use," it is said in one of La Fontaine's fables; "the thing to do is start in time." But running may

be of use to one who could not start on time. Finland's rapid rise is an illustration of the advantage of being ready to run when one is free to run and, as it were, be in training for it. Nurmi began by building up his body and power of endurance. He did not begin to try for speed. It was only after years that he developed speed and a year before the Olympic Games he found that he could run fast and for a long distance without physical injury. So his little country has been long in training and was ready to run fast when the day of opportunity came.

"Best runner of Greece," said the general, Miltiades, to Pheidippides, who had run from Athens to Sparta to ask aid for the Persians and back to Athens, and then to Marathon to take part in

the battle. "Best runner in the world," seems to be Nurmi's deserved salutation. He is like the hero-god in the *Kalevala* whom nothing or no one could overtake. But whatever his future, he has, like the ancient runner of Greece, "seen the land saved he had helped to save," and in his own fleet victories has been suffered to tell tidings of the victories of his own land in the very words which Browning puts upon the lips of Pheidippides: "Rejoice, we have won!"

The Latin motto which Finland has put upon its seal of State is to the effect that Finlandia has vindicated its freedom by law (*lege*). It has also vindicated it, one might add, by the swift expression of its latent strength (*celeritate*).

(Reprinted from *The New York Times Magazine*)



#### THE VIKING TRAIL

CHART OF "THE LAST CRUISE OF THE SHANGHAI," A SAGA OF ADVENTURE, BY JUDGE F. DE WITT WELLS. THE "SHANGHAI," A FORTY-FOOT BOAT OF ONLY THIRTY-ONE TONS, WAS BUILT IN CHINA OF TEAKWOOD, AND SAILED BY JUDGE WELLS LAST SUMMER FROM COPENHAGEN TO BERGEN, AND THENCE TO ICELAND AND GREENLAND, AND TO DESTRUCTION AND HEROIC RESCUE ON THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST

# The American-Scandinavian Foundation

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information—*

**Officers:** *President*, Hamilton Holt; *Vice presidents*, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade and C. S. Peterson; *Treasurer*, H. Esk, Möller; *Secretary*, James Creese; *Literary Secretary*, Hanna Astrup Larsen; *Counsel*, Henry E. Almberg; *Auditors*, David Elder & Co.

**Government Advisory Committees:** *Danish*—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; *Norwegian*—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

**Co-operating Bodies:** *Sweden*—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Regeringsgatan 27-29, Stockholm, Svante Arrhenius, President; Ira Nelson Morris, Honorary President; J. P. Seeburg, Honorary Vice-President; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; *Denmark*—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Stjerneborg Alle 8; *Norway*—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo, K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Sigurd Folkestad, Secretary.

## Selections from Our Annual Report of 1924

By THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE FOUNDATION

It is thirteen years since Niels Poulson gave half a million dollars for the endowment of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. In these years stipends for travel and study have been given to three hundred and fifty young men and women from American and Scandinavian universities and technical schools. Private citizens, business houses, great industrial concerns on both sides of the Atlantic have found practical his idea for development of fraternity between peoples by educational interchange. In the five years from 1919 to 1924 they supplemented the Poulson fund to make possible a university interchange of two hundred students. At the close of 1924, they inaugurated under the Foundation a new program of Industrial Fellowships which, it is expected, will bring annually to the United States for short periods of study and research a substantial number of young engineers, foresters, business executives, bankers, and merchants. Thus, side by side, with the interchange of students between American and Scandinavian universities, is begun an industrial and business student program.

During these thirteen years the Foundation has developed a fraternity of letters between our country and the Scandi-

navian North. Twelve years ago the first edition of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW appeared. Today the REVIEW goes into every state in the Union, is to be found in the important libraries of the country, and, for a magazine of its character, boasts a remarkable history of financial independence. Three volumes of pictures chosen from the library of the REVIEW and published late in 1924, show how varied and how complete has been the REVIEW's exposition of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in the first twelve years of its career. The Foundation makes a creditable showing also as a publisher of books. The series of SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS reached its twenty-third and twenty-fourth volumes in *America of the Fifties*; *Letters of Fredrika Bremer* and *Norwegian Fairy Tales*. Chapters of history, literary research, and art are written in the five heavier volumes of SCANDINAVIAN MONOGRAPHS.

This work has been done without subsidy from any government. Its extension beyond limits established by the income from a modest endowment has been made possible by the aid of international business houses, and even more by the co-operation of members, known as Associates of the Foundation, throughout the





United States and in the Scandinavian countries. Our Associates in America have formed local chapters; our friends abroad have organized American societies in the capitals of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

### Fellowships

"The ravens sit on his shoulder and say into his ear all the tidings which they say or hear. He sends them at daybreak to fly about all the world, and they come back at undermeal; thus he is acquainted with many tidings."

—*The Prose Edda.*

From 1919 to the present year, the Foundation has conducted an interchange of forty students annually between American and Scandinavian universities—twenty in an exchange with Sweden, ten with Norway, and ten with Denmark. To the donors of this exchange we speak the gratitude of the Foundation and of the two hundred young men and women who have profited by the Fellowships. The nations also have profited for these students have taken home to their own lands the news of distant peoples and of foreign progress in the arts, the humanities, science, and business. Universities on both sides have assisted in the selection of the Fellows, and have made special concessions to them. Steamship lines have extended unusual courtesies to them. The reports of the studies of these Fellows have been printed by institutions of research in almost every field of knowledge here and abroad. After the year of study they have returned to positions of growing influence at home; there are, for instance, ten young men now engaged in the development or use of our forests who have been trained for a year in the oldest forest system in the world, that of Sweden. This student exchange of the past five years is the most important chapter in the history of the Foundation. It must be continued.

Several new names were added to the list of Fellowship donors in 1924: the State Bank of Chicago, the Central Union Trust Company of New York, Mr. G. Hilmer Lundbeck, a group of Göteborg

subscribers, and Minister and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss.

Mr. A. R. Nordvall, vice-president of Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen and former Trade Commissioner from Sweden, came to the United States in November with a suggestion that an industrial fellowship program be inaugurated by the Stiftelse and the Foundation. Mr. Haight, Mr. Leach, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Creese worked with him to develop the idea in New York and Chicago. Before the close of the year eighteen of America's most important business and industrial companies had signified their willingness to receive in their offices, factories, and laboratories practical students nominated by the Foundation, and to pay to these students stipends of \$1,500 for the year. Among them, such names as Thomas A. Edison, J. P. Morgan & Company, Armour & Company, Montgomery Ward & Company, and the Mayo Clinic indicate the strength of the appeal as well as the great opportunities for study that lie in this new idea in international education. The program will be applied as rapidly as possible for Denmark and Norway, as well as for Sweden. We believe that our founder, a master worker in metal, would be pleased with this new work for students.

### Organization

"Squinting at a seaman's chart  
Is not the whole of steering."

—*The Political Tinker.*

The Trustees of the Foundation meet three times each year. On February 16, 1924, a special meeting of the Board was held in Chicago, and to this meeting were invited the officers of Illinois and Minnesota Chapters, the presidents of the two universities in the city, and representatives of the leading industries. The regular meetings of the Board are held in New York City; and from the New York headquarters our work throughout the country is directed, as well as our correspondence with the societies abroad. During the summer of 1924, the Secretary of

the Foundation and Mr. Lawrence of the Board of Trustees visited the Scandinavian countries and conferred with the officers of our allied societies on the student and publication programmes of the Foundation.

#### Associates

"A new Scandinavia shall some day bloom in the valley of the Mississippi."

—*Fredrika Bremer, 1850.*

In the soil of America have been planted many splendid traditions of other lands which may not grow through generations unless they are cultivated. Those who wish to enrich American life by bringing into it certain characteristics of Scandinavian culture are allied naturally with the Foundation. The Associates of the Foundation support by their annual dues the REVIEW (\$3.00) or the REVIEW and the books which we publish (\$10.00). At the close of 1924 we had 4,336 Regular Associates, 192 Sustaining Associates, and 56 Life Associates.

In the course of the year the President has visited the Chapters in Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, and San Francisco, and has met with groups of Associates in several other western cities. After the special meeting of Trustees in Chicago, the Secretary went to Rockford and to Minneapolis. The field of the Chapter in Minneapolis was extended to include the entire state of Minnesota, and Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester was made president of the organization. In Chicago, Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President Emeritus of the University of Chicago, has taken the chairmanship of our Chapter.

#### The Review

"And here before us lies that land,  
Our eyes behold it here."

—*Runeberg, Anthology of Swedish Lyrics.*

The REVIEW from month to month extends our panoramic view of the countries of Northern Europe. It is a magazine of information, a popular encyclopedia; but it is the policy of the REVIEW to present information in the free style of the

trained journalist and to make its pages pleasing by a liberal display of camera studies. A volume of twelve numbers contains more than three hundred illustrations. From the REVIEW's library of photographic material have been drawn three volumes of eighty pages each, *What You See in Denmark*, *What You See in Norway*, and *What You See in Sweden*.

#### Book Publishing

"Never had the princess seen so much thistle-down, and she set to work at once to pick it as fast as she could."

—*Norwegian Fairy Tales.*

Since the Foundation began the publication of masterpieces of Scandinavian literature in our SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS, the work of Northern authors has gained great popularity in the United States. The Foundation does not attempt to compete with commercial publishers, but confines itself rather to the publication of true classics which should be available in English but may be neglected by other publishers. Such great works as *The Poetic Edda*, published a year ago, require the most careful editing and the application of scholarly skill in translation. They are also popular; the first edition of *The Poetic Edda* was exhausted within the year. *America of the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer*, selected and edited by Adolph B. Benson, was promptly acclaimed by critics, and within two months of publication on November 1, the first edition of 1,500 copies had been sold. Our second CLASSIC of the year, *Norwegian Fairy Tales*, from the collection by Asbjørnsen and Moe, translated by Helen and John Gade, had a large distribution just before Christmas.

#### Bureau of Students and Information

"Wise shall he seem who well can question  
And also answer well."—*The Poetic Edda.*

Associates of the Foundation are invited to refer to this Bureau all manner of questions concerning the Scandinavian countries. Programs and reading lists are prepared for study groups and clubs.

We have given our usual subventions for *Scandinavian Studies and Notes* published by the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies; and the Scandinavian Library Unit assembled in Harvard College Library.

In 1912-1913 the Foundation brought to the United States an exhibition of Scandinavian art that was visited by 68,000 people. To inquire into the possibility of a second such exhibition the Foundation sent Dr. William H. Fox, Director of the Brooklyn Museum, to the Scandinavian countries in May. Dr. Fox was fortunate in the co-operation which he secured, not only from our official representatives but from artists, museum directors and critics who will form committees to prepare for an exhibition at some time in the future.

An important collection of American books on art and architecture was assembled by the Bureau for the Zorn Institute in Stockholm. The books were donated by American publishers at our request and were sent to the Director of the Institute, Professor J. Roosval.

Among the travelers to whom the Bureau gave letters of introduction or who were entertained by the societies abroad or the Chapters here are to be named Mr. Oskar Rydbeck and Mr. Fritz Belfrage of Skandinaviska Kreditbank, Professor Carl Charlier of Lund, Director S. P. L. Sørensen of Carlsberg Laboratories, Professor Anathon Aall of Christiania, Professor J. Roosval, and Lauge Koch, Greenland explorer; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago, President Thomas S. Baker of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Dr. Frederick Keppel of the Carnegie Corporation, Dr. G. Clyde Fisher of the American Museum of Natural History, Professor Robert Herndon Fife and Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University.

The Immigration Act of 1924, operative after July 1 of this year, created certain temporary difficulties for our students. The Secretary of Labor removed these

difficulties when he authorized the recognition of the Foundation as an institution of learning qualified, as are universities and colleges, for the supervision of the work of foreign students. Our Fellows and appointees are now admitted without question as "non-quota immigrants" when they present the certificates issued by the Foundation.

The correspondence of the year totaled 89,324 formal communications and 12,859 personal letters.

#### Recommendations

We again recommend to the Trustees that an effort be made to increase the endowment of the Foundation so that all departments of the work we have begun may be assured of continuation. We still have before us the proposal to secure permanent headquarters. We should prepare to repeat our success of a year ago in sending abroad an American lecturer. None of our new projects has greater possibilities in public education than the plan for an exhibition of Scandinavian arts and handicrafts. But in the whole program of the Foundation nothing is of greater importance than our student interchange. The new Industrial Fellowship program when extended to provide adequately for Norwegian and Danish appointees, will support our students of technical and commercial subjects, enabling us to offer our regular Fellowships for university studies. We recommend that the Trustees consider if our regular Fellowships would not be more usefully applied if we were to appoint from America each year groups or commissions for co-ordinated study of one subject in each country rather than individual Fellows for unrelated studies. The reports of these commissions, if published by the Foundation, would perhaps draw attention to Scandinavian solutions of American problems, and might attract to our student work the interest and support of individuals and institutions not now influenced by it.

## Northern Lights

### Consul General Fay on Lincoln

Consul General Fay spoke at the annual Lincoln Dinner of the Men's Aid Society of the Norwegian Hospital at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn. Brief as his address was, it brings Lincoln into a new light and deftly relates the prophecy of a Swedish visitor of the fifties to the work of the Emancipator. Consul Fay said:

"I have just read the book *America of the Fifties*, by Fredrika Bremer. To those of our American friends who do not know who Fredrika Bremer is, I will say that she was a Swedish authoress who visited the United States from 1849 to 1851 and described her visit in the book mentioned. Fredrika Bremer was a keen observer and a clever writer. She stayed a couple of years in this country, traveling from one end to the other and meeting all classes of people, among them every important person of the day. Her observations are therefore of great value.

Now, one cannot read this book without feeling very strongly the deep admiration which she had for America. She describes the people and conditions in detail, and, with her eyes fully open to everything she sees, she lets breathe from every page of her book a warm affection for this new land. Her eulogy is constant and consistent. In fact she gives expression to her belief that America is God's own chosen country in the following beautiful words:

*For the solution of America's greatest and highest problem, the creation of a fraternal people, I believe that the Father of all races has put his hand upon this his youngest son, as Charles the Ninth of Sweden did once, saying, 'He shall do it.'*

She found only one fundamental stumbling block in the pathway of the nation before this prophecy could be fulfilled.

That was the Slave Question.

She discusses this question at length,

she sees its many sides and she is not even blind to the arguments put forth in its favor by the South. But she comes to the conclusion that slavery must be abolished before America can attain the greatness it deserves, and, moreover, she predicts that slavery *will* be abolished. Only then will America to her mind be able to reap the full advantages of her endless possibilities.

By the time Fredrika Bremer wrote this, the man whose memory we celebrate tonight had not yet stood forth as his country's central figure, and I doubt whether at that time he had himself definitely formed the plans which he so masterfully brought to a happy solution fifteen years later.

Miss Bremer's words are therefore most remarkable, and, what is more, they make us appreciate what Abraham Lincoln did for his country. She explains the conditions before Lincoln appeared and she tells us that this country would be the greatest in the world if slavery were abolished. Then Lincoln came and did abolish slavery. Since that day we have had ample evidence that Fredrika Bremer saw right. No wonder that throughout America Lincoln Day is being celebrated by all races and all creeds.

It is especially appropriate that we should celebrate his memory here tonight, because Lincoln, apart from being the farseeing statesman who cleared from the path of his country the one remaining obstacle to its greatness, also was a very lovable human being, whose qualities would rightly be acclaimed by a group of men with such noble aims as our hosts tonight, the members of the Men's Aid Society. If sincerity of purpose, unselfishness and true humility were ever combined in any one man it was in Abraham Lincoln.

We Norwegians have one particular reason for remembering him with gratitude. He has rightly been described as the greatest exponent of democratic rule within constitutional bounds. However



divided opinions may be on many things in Norway, however differently we judge the country, there is one thing we all agree about, and that is that Norway is a democratic country, perhaps more truly democratic than any other nation in Europe today. Our love of political freedom, our efforts to secure for every man and woman in the country a say and a chance, our claims for social justice and support of the needy and suffering, have been realized to such an extent that we Norwegians may feel justly proud. We can with a good conscience face the world and say: We have done our share.

But in the moulding of the political destiny of my country Abraham Lincoln has played a part. His work was familiar to our leaders, his sayings were household words. His personality and his accomplishments have been an inspiration throughout Norway.

Thus the deeds of one good man will pass beyond the boundaries of his own land and benefit the whole world.

And so wonderful is life, that the heritage which Norway gave her sons and to which Lincoln contributed with his inspiration, has again been brought from Norway to America by the thousands upon thousands of young Norwegians who have found a new home here. Their political success in the Middle West and their spirited work for social welfare in the East bear witness to the truth of what I have just said, and will forever be a monument to the country of their birth."

#### American Swedish News Exchange

Dr. B. H. Brilioth has made his third annual report as director of the American-Swedish News Exchange, the bureau maintained in New York "to stimulate and increase the exchange of news" between Sweden and the United States. During 1924 over a thousand news stories were sent out to the American press and of these no less than 74 per cent have been published. There is scarcely a paper in

the whole of North America that has not been reached at some time by the bureau. Through the leading "picture syndicates" more than a thousand news photographs have been distributed, and in some instances photographs have been reproduced in as many as one hundred and fifty papers and journals. American journalists and lecturers have been encouraged to visit Sweden or have drawn from the bureau notes and outlines for articles and addresses. To the bureau's Stockholm office there is sent daily news and information concerning American conditions. Many testimonials of the effectiveness of the bureau are attached to the report. Mr. V. M. Talley, chief of the *New York Times*' photographic service and the "Wide World Syndicate," writes, "Until the American-Swedish News Exchange began to function, we had no means of getting timely photographs from Sweden, but in the past three years, through your efforts, we have 'covered' Sweden from a news photographic angle in the most thorough way possible." —

#### A Guggenheim Partner

The firm of Guggenheim Brothers has been unique among great American business houses in that partnership in the firm has been confined, with a single exception for a short period, to members of the Guggenheim family. Recently the firm announced the election to partnership of Mr. J. K. MacGowan and Mr. E. A. Cappelen Smith. Mr. Cappelen Smith was born in Norway in 1873 and came to the United States in 1893. He became superintendent of the electrolytic refining plant of Anaconda and later took charge of the Baltimore refinery, where he originated the basic Bessemer process now in use in all smelters of sulphide copper ores. He joined the New York staff of the Guggenheims in 1907. He originated and developed the leaching-electrolytic process which enabled the deposit of the Chile Copper Company to be

successfully handled after years of failure. In 1920 the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America bestowed on him their gold medal for distinguished services in metallurgy. Mr. Cappelen Smith is a Sustaining Associate of the Foundation.



EDGAR L. MATTSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MIDLAND NATIONAL BANK, MINNEAPOLIS, CHAIRMAN OF GÖTEBORG DELEGATION

#### Report of Göteborg Delegation

An interesting reminder of the Jubilee Exposition in Göteborg is contained in the report to the Governor and State Legislature of Minnesota by the delegation which officially represented the state. The first chapter of the history of this delegation was written in a resolution unanimously approved by both Houses of the Legislature in the spring of 1923; the climax is reached in the exchange of addresses between His Majesty the King and the chairman of the delegation at the royal palace in Stockholm. At Göteborg the delegation formally presented the resolutions drawn by the Minnesota Legislature and participated in the unveiling of the statue of Gustavus III presented

by American citizens to the city. The report is signed by the members of the delegation: Rev. E. A. Skogsberg, Knute Ekman, Gus Carlson, Olaus Johnson, Dr. B. Bjornstad, A. C. Floan, and Edgar L. Mattson, Chairman.

#### Summer Course in Physical Education

At Silkeborg, Denmark, a course in gymnastics, the Ling system, is conducted during the summer months by Mr. H. G. Junker, late Assistant Inspector of Physical Education under the Danish Board of Education. Courses, given entirely in the English language, begin on Thursday, July 30, and close on August 27. The twelfth course, that of last summer, was attended by twenty-five students. The town of Silkeborg is beautifully situated in the heart of a forest, surrounded by wooded and heather-clad hills. Readers of the REVIEW may remember our article in 1917, "Making the Danish Child Fit."

#### Farris Springs 750,000 Years Old

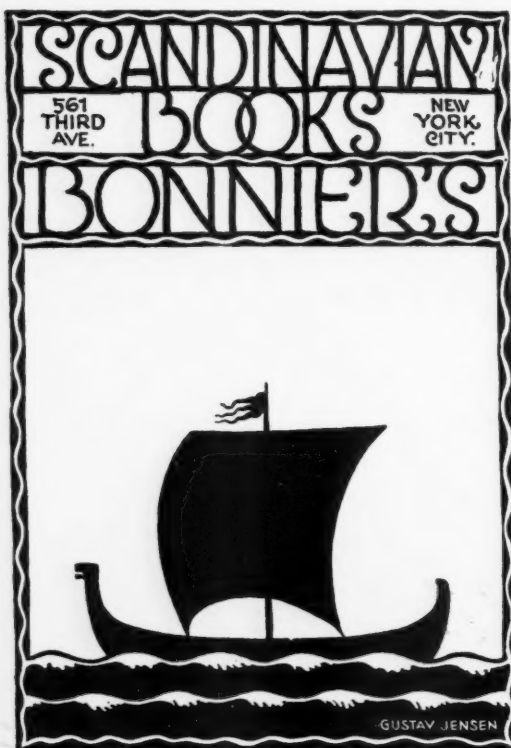
The Swiss chemist, Arnold Scherrer asserts that the King Haakon's Springs of the Farris Company are no less than 750,000 years old. Mr. Scherrer is said to be Europe's foremost expert on mineral springs. He has recently visited the Norwegian Farris Company in Larvik and will supervise the development of the springs. Reconstruction of King Haakon's Springs will begin next summer under his direction.

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## TRADE NOTES

### NORWEGIAN FRESH FISH EXPORTS

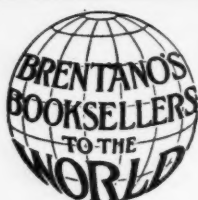
With the opening of the Rauma Railway in Norway fishing and trading circles find this an additional service of considerable importance to the shipping of fresh fish, not only from the west coast to the capital, but in export to Germany. The fresh fish is to be sent through Norway and Sweden with a freight reduction of 20%, and the German railroads have likewise agreed to reduce their freight rate. Total exports of fish products from Norway in 1924 was no less than 334,800,000 kroner for the first eleven months of the year, as compared with 207,600,000 kroner for the same period the year before.

### SWEDEN EXPORTED LESS LUMBER, MORE MINERALS

Exports of lumber from Sweden in 1924 amounted to 285,210,000 kronor, as compared with 311,190,000 kronor in 1923, but mineral and metals grouped together rose from 382,560,000 kronor in 1923 to 450,000,000 kronor last year. Exports of paper and pulp, most of which went to the United States, rose from 106,900,000 kronor in 1923 to 135,000,000 kronor in 1924.

### NORWEGIAN HYDRO COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

Under the chairmanship of Marcus Wallenberg the annual meeting of the Norwegian Hydro Company was held at Notodden, where is located one of the big plants of the company. The annual report showed a net surplus of 6,697,578 kroner, to which was added 74,851 kroner carried over from the year before.



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## SHIPPING NOTES

### DENMARK MAKING BID FOR TOURISTS' TRADE

Through the Scandinavian American Line offices in the United States the Tourist Association of Denmark is distributing large quantities of folders which in picture and word are an invitation for American travelers abroad the coming summer not to neglect visiting Hamlet's land with its many attractions. The city of Copenhagen is one of the most progressive in all Europe, and special efforts are now being made to convince Americans that no other place deserves more than it to be viewed by foreigners.

### NORWAY CLAIMS LEAD IN SHIPPING

According to the Norewegian *Veritas*, a survey of the merchant fleets of the Scandinavian countries at the close of last year showed the Norwegian fleet larger than the combined fleets of Denmark and Sweden. Norway's gross tonnage totals 2,500,000 tons, distributed over 1746 craft of more than 100 tons; Sweden has 1420 vessels representing an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,200,000 tons and Denmark 790 ships totaling a gross tonnage of about one million tons. The merchant fleet of Iceland comprises 50 ships with a total of 17,700 tons.

### INCREASED ACTIVITY IN PORT OF STOCKHOLM

The increased marine traffic of Sweden during 1924 is reflected in the increased activity in Stockholm harbor. In spite of the fact that harbor taxes were reduced considerably on ships as well as goods the income of the port was 2,940,000 kronor,

as compared to 2,720,000 kronor during the year before. The income from the free port also shows an increase.

### U. S. SHIPS IN LATIN AMERICAN TRADE

Figures supplied by the United States Shipping Board show that the vessels of the American merchant marine now largely dominate the carrying trade between South American ports and the United States markets, where formerly foreign vessels were supreme. The Panama Canal has been a material factor in the success of both American business men and the American merchant marine in Latin America.

### FINNISH TRANSOCEANIC COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Started in 1917 in Abo, the Finnish Transoceanic Company has met with a succession of difficulties in getting the enterprise under way. The capital stock amounted to 4,800,000 marks and the purpose was primarily to conduct direct freight shipping between Finland and the United States. A steamer was ordered from a German firm at a price of 8,500,000 Reichsmark. At the same time the company paid the first installment, 1,700,000 Reichsmark at the rate of 95, corresponding to 1,610,000 Finmarks. As the ship was to be finished in November, 1920, the company bought a further 4,800,000 Reichsmark during the succeeding months at falling quotations, the lowest being 29.30 for 100 Rmk. Finally trouble arose with the shipbuilding firm and as a result the authorities seized the company's claims on the firm so that the Transoceanic Company is left without assets.

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From Oslo (Kristiania)	STEAMERS	From New York
Mar. 20.....	BERGENSFJORD.....	Apr. 11
Apr. 17.....	STAVANGERFJORD.....	May 5
May 5.....	BERGENSFJORD.....	May 23
May 23.....	STAVANGERFJORD.....	June 12
June 9.....	BERGENSFJORD.....	June 27
June 26.....	STAVANGERFJORD.....	July 10
July 14.....	BERGENSFJORD.....	Aug. 4

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For further information apply to local agents or to General agencies.

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